P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,084—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 1, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	1900.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having it als Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

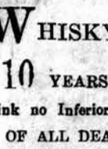
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
HABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,124	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 375.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,333	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22nd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1900.

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CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

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SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

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LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 10th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st October, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ..... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE LARGE Building known as VICTORIA HOUSE," Byculla, Bombay, is offered for Sale, the Company having transferred their wholesale Business to the Fort. Suitable for a Factory Machinery, Godown, Club, School-house, Library, &c., or TO LET in TENEMENTS. For full particulars apply to

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
PHILLIPS & Co. LD.,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND

DRUG MERCHANTS.

The Company's Dispensaries and Laboratories are supervised by Experienced European Chemists, and Customers may have absolute confidence in all Medicines and Preparations which are sent out.

ENGLISH DRUGS

OF GUARANTEED PURITY,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE
AND ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN WITH RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, &c.

ALL GOODS are of guaranteed quality, nothing inferior is kept in stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical Preparations are up to the standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,
BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

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PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully served. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Our correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

DR. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Beehoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

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THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

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FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannotcheck the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

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FOR NOVEMBER, 1900.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

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CONSIGNORS of PARCELS from any plague infected area are required under orders from Government to give a declaration in writing at the time of booking that their Parcels do not contain any of the above mentioned prohibited articles.

The Form of declaration may be had on application from Station Masters concerned.

A. MURIHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 30th October, 1900.

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IS OPEN TO RECEIVE PUPILS for the ORGAN, PIANO, HARMONY, and particularly for the CULTIVATION of the VOICE.

Candidates prepared for Trinity College, London. Results of private pupils for 1900: 18 passed the Theoretical Examination, two gaining maximum marks; 2 passed the Teachers' or Higher Examination, one gaining the Associateship of the College; 4 in the Senior and 3 in the Intermediate Grade.

Classes taught Harmony and Singing on special terms.

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BINNY & Co.,
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FOR SALE AND HIRE.

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Patent, Adjustable, Cane and Wood.

Also Utility Tables, for Hospitals and Sick Rooms.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

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BEST ITALIAN
VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA;
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI
BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Proces

THE GREATEST HONOURS

AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.

Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co.

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MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds, If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Dependency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London S.E. (Name this paper).

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

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MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GENT'S EVENING DRESS.—Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, Rs. 40. Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH and LORD opposite Clock Tower.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a YOUNG DYER, must speak English. Apply No. 99, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—GRAND SQUARE PIANO, Schiedmayer and Stuttgart's, as perfect as a new one. For particulars apply No. "101," care of this office.

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 0 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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HENRY S. KING & CO.

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CUTLER PALMER & CO.

Bombay 26th October, 1900.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR UNLOADING AND STACKING COAL AND COKE.

TENDERS are invited for Unloading and Stacking COAL and COKE at the Running Engine Shed and in the Workshops at Parel, for the year 1901, and will be received by the Undersigned upto 1st December 1900.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned. A fee of eight annas will be charged for each tender form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Unloading & Stacking Coal and Coke."

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 27th October, 1900.

BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE & CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 15th December, 1900, for the purchase of CASTOR CAKE (1000 tons more or less) that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati, during the year 1901.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Undersigned on application and payment of eight annas for each form.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for purchase of Castor Cake."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 27th October, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in Indian of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our clientele of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER

(GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)

BERLIN S.

Dresdner Strasse 34-35. Dresdner Strasse 34-35

WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.

Please ask for Prospects.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	Rs. 10 p. a. 2 bon.	Rs. 1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	65
Bank of India	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£23 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		Half 000	yearly. Nil	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	...	190
Anglo-Indian	1,215		0	Nil	18
Asarva Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ltd.		1,000	1,000	00	
Bilary S. & W. Co., Ltd. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	80	500	500	dvdRs 30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.50	90
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.60	1,910
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	440
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	660
Colm bator e S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,500	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Coorla Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	615
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	280
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	385
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	15
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves, Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	Nil	390
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	dvdRs 30	220
Jewraj Balloo.	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Khandeish	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Krishna Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.82	570
Lord Reay Mfg.	3,500	100	103	dvdRs10	158xd
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	570
Mahaluxmee	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,225
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	8 pr ct.	...
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,807 1-2
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	70
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,525
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	100
Nadura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 52
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	Nil	230
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	560
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	560
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	1700xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	85
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Maratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	275
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	95
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	570
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	710
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	...	4 pr. ct.	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhowmugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Beauise Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	165
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Framjee	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Khangaum	200	100	100	Rs 17	135
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	460
Ahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	55
Mohsusil Co	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Munmar M	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	415
New Berar	900	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Indian	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	550
Prince of Wales	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Sabapathy (Bellary)	120	500	00	20	1 5
Sassoon	600	500	170	30	300xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	555
Surab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1725
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld	200	250	250	Nil.	335
Volkart	37	200	all	1	
	...	000	...	Rs 80	1090xd

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 5-16m., 5-51a. Low water, 0-15m., 11-48a.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Bicycle Match, Esplanade, 3-45 p.m.
Marine Court of Enquiry, *re* s.s. Bahadur, 11 a.m.

THEFT AT WATSON'S ANNEXE.—Captain Payne, who resides at the Watson's Annexe, has reported to the police the theft of a gold ring, set with diamonds and emeralds, of the value of Rs. 200 from his room, on Monday last. Mrs. Payne left the ring on her dressing-table on Saturday evening and found it missing the next morning.

THE WADIA FIRE-TEMPLE.—Yesterday having been the seventy-first anniversary of the consecration of the Wadia fire-temple situated on the Girgaum main road, a grand thanksgiving ceremony was performed in the morning under the supervision of the high priest, Dustoor Darab Peshotun Sunjana, in the presence of a large assemblage of Parsees. The locality in which the fire-temple is situated was illuminated in the evening.

AN ELECTRICIAN IN TROUBLE.—Inspector Patterson applied to Mr. Jinnah, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, for a summons against Gopal Dayal, an electrician, for a breach of Sections 3 and 5 of Act 13 of 1887, in having supplied electric currents to the shops of Sheriar Aspandiar and Davji Mulji, in Kalbadevi Road, during the recent Dewali illuminations without first giving the required notice to the Commissioner of Police. The application was granted.

DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Mrs. Winifred Coutts Yates charged her husband Frank Yates, a mechanic, in the employ of the B. I. S. N. Company, with assault. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant, the accused being undefended. The parties lived at Ripon Road. The complainant's evidence went to show that accused in a fit of temper struck her with his hand on the 10th instant, she also having been assaulted by him on the previous day. The accused in his defence said that his wife was instigated by somebody to bring this charge against him. The magistrate fined the husband Rs. 25.

A MARWARI THIEF.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Webb disposed of a case, in which Mulchand Kustoorchand, a Marwari, was charged with theft of gold ornaments, of the value Rs. 61, the property of Ganeshmull Manmull. It appeared that, on the evening of the 27th ultimo, the accused went to the complainant's shop, said he was poor, and asked for assistance. He was given food and allowed to sleep in the shop during the night. When complainant awoke the following morning, he found his box broken open and property abstracted. Information was given to the police; and the accused was arrested with Rs. 21-9-6 on him. Some of the stolen property was recovered by the police from another Marwari, to whom the accused had sold it. Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

ENHANCEMENT OF LAND ASSESSMENT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, as Revenue Judge of Bombay, gave his decision in a suit filed by Mr. Atmaram Juggonath Kirtikar, pleader, against the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling for the Collector.

The suit was brought for a declaration that the defendant was not entitled or empowered to enhance the assessment for land revenue; or in the alternative, that the enhancement was heavy and excessive. The plaintiff, who is the holder of some land at Sion, said that in 1884 the Collector transferred the land to him and fixed the annual assessment at one pie per square yard, thus valuing the land at about Rs. 200, which was more than the market value of lands in the neighbourhood. On the understanding that the assessment was fixed once for all, the plaintiff laid out large sums of money in improving the property. On the 24th August, 1899, the defendant by notice intimated to plaintiff that he had fixed the assessment on the land at eight pies per square yard, liable to a revision after thirty years. Plaintiff submitted that the assessment having been definitely fixed so long ago as 1884, and the defendant having received it from year to year, the latter was not entitled now to re-open the question of assessment or to enhance it. The defendant said that, at the time the application was made by the plaintiff for the land, all he asked for was permanency of tenure, and the tenure under which he held the land was a permanent one, but no stipulation was made by him as to non-enhancement of rent and no guarantee was given by Government that the assessment should not in the future be raised, nor was the assessment guaranteed for any number of years. Plaintiff, it was contended, had no right as against the Government to have the assessment retained at its original figure. Defendant further said that this court was not competent to alter the amount of assessment fixed by the Collector; and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Webb, after stating the facts of the case at considerable length, held that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief prayed for or any part thereof. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

THE long-expected rain has not fallen, writes a local correspondent, and the prices of grain must naturally remain high till the receipt of new corn in the market.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi will probably arrive on the 3rd and H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownugger on the 4th proximo to receive H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General.

The British Administrator of Nowanagar (Col. Kennedy) has appreciated the excellent services of Azam Liladhardas Keshawji, Vakil for the State in the Assistant Political Agent's Court for about twenty-five years, by allowing him a suitable pension and conferring the post on his son, Mr. Tribhowandas, a smart man of tested ability. Azam Liladhardas is a gentleman of vast experience, known for his abilities and straightforward character, to which many a British political officer, with whom he has constantly come in contact, have testified.

It is understood that Government have appointed Colonel Kennedy, British Administrator, Nowanagar State, to act as Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Colonel Hunter who proceeds to Kashmir on three months' leave; and that Colonel Fenton, Special Political Agent, Porebunder State, will act as British Administrator, Nowanagar State. Both these political officers are distinguished for their ability and honest straightforwardness and have intimate experience of the province, and Government may be congratulated on the appointments.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., to-day, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	3	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	14	5	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	17	12	117
Total plague deaths to date	80,336	66,450	
Same date last year	9	12	105

PLAGUE IN POONA.

The following are the plague returns of the Poona City from the 28th to 29th instant':—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	4	4
Budhwar	1	2
Sadashiv	7	7
Narayan	1	1
Bhavani	7	4
Ganesh	2	3
Kasba	10	11
Nihal	0	1
Mangalwar	1	1
Somwar	2	1
Raviwar	4	3
Shanvar	2	2
Ganj	6	7
Vetal	5	4
Nana	3	2
Bhamburda	1	1
Total mortality 55	56	54

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding. There were also present Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, and Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, C.I.E. There was no business of public importance transacted; and the committee, after disposing of routine matters, proceeded to discuss in detail the report of their sub-committee, composed of Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, Sir Balchandra Krishna, and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, for the conduct of the business of the Standing Committee.

A BOMBAY REVENUE SUIT.

MR. WEBB, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, sitting as Revenue Judge yesterday, gave judgment in the revenue suit, Atmaram Kirtikar *vs* the Collector of Bombay. His Worship said:—There is no doubt that the land in question is held by the plaintiff under a permanent tenancy to Government, and was assessed in 1884, when the plaintiff applied for its possession, and the assessment has since then been annually paid by him. Notice of an enhancement of this assessment was served on the plaintiff by the Collector in August of last year, against which the plaintiff appeals. The issues raised in the suit are as follows:—1st. Whether the plaintiff has any right, in limitation of the right of Government, to enhance the assessment on the land in the plaint mentioned. 2nd. Whether this Court is competent to alter the amount of the assessment. 3rd. Whether under the contract of the plaintiff of 1884, Government has reserved to itself the right to increase or vary the assessment at its own discretion. 4th. Whether the plaintiff has not acquired under the contract with the defendant a right to hold the land at the assessment fixed in 1884. 5th. Wherher the defendant is not by the terms of the contract, and by his acts and representations, from raising the assessment once fixed by him under Act 2 of 1876. 6th. Whether the notice of enhancement of assessment, dated the 24th August 1899, was issued by the Collector under the orders, and with the authority of Government. 7th. If not, whether it notice is not illegal or inoperative so as to determine any right or interest of the plaintiff. 8th. Whether it is a fact that there is no guarantee or agreement that the assessment should be perpetual. 9th. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for or any part thereof. It was argued, on behalf of the plaintiff, that as he holds the land under a permanent tenancy, he therefore also holds it at a fixed rent—that a fixity of rent follows as a corollary to a fixity of tenure. No proof of this, however, has been given, for although the plaintiff relies on the correspondence accepted in evidence, (Exhibits H, C, D, and E, which he alleges forms a contract between the Government and himself, and which gave him to understand he should hold the said land in perpetuity at the rent fixed at the time he acquired it, relying most particularly on the letter of August 30th, 1884 (Exhibit B) as showing that his application was that the land was to be granted to him at a fixed annual rent, and that it was so accepted by him, I do not think however that the Collector had considered it in that light. If so, it seems to me impossible to understand his not demanding the explicit meaning of the terms of the rent to be paid by the plaintiff at that time. Moreover, that there was no doubt in his mind is manifested in his letter to Government of the 15th October, 1894, (Exhibit No. 3) and in the Government Resolution following of the 30th of that month (Exhibit No. 4) wherein it is declared that the land was assessed under Act 2 of 1876. The Collectors' bills presented to, and paid by the plaintiff after the grant to him of the land was made, also notified to him that the assessment was under the Bombay Revenue Act, which empowers the Collector to levy and fix from time to time, under the control and authority of Government, the assessment of leviable lands in Bombay. There is nothing therefore in that contract as relied on by the plaintiff, establishing any such right as claimed by him. The plaintiff holds the said land so long as he continues to pay the annual rent for its holding to Government, and therefore practically possesses a permanent tenancy, or, as plaintiff claims, a fixity of tenure in that land. The word tenure, it is understood, signifying a relation of tenant to the landlord, the terms of which are according to the agreement of the parties; the rent being the chief item, and the rest of the terms of the tenure being contained in whatever covenants were given. I cannot, however, discover in the contract that the land is to be held at a fixed immutable rent, or that the assessment should never be enhanced. I therefore decide issue 1 in the negative. With respect to issue 4, as has already been decided by the Court, if there be no specific limit either by grant, contract or law to the right of Government to assess land for the purposes of land revenue, the civil Courts have no jurisdiction to entertain a suit to rectify the assessment made by the Collector, and the plaintiff having, as already intimated, failed to show that such a specific limitation exists, I must decide that issue, as I find issues 2, 5, 7 and 8 in the negative. There is nothing to show in the conduct of this suit that Government have parted with their right to increase or vary the assessment of the plaintiff's land at its own discretion. I therefore decide issue No. 3 as I do issue No. 6 in the affirmative, and I am therefore of opinion that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief prayed for or any part thereof, and I dismiss the plaintiff's suit with costs.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Bruce Lane, Mr. Goculdass Madhowji presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their fifteenth annual report and audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st July 1900. On account of the failure of the cotton crop in Khandesh, very little work was done at the Company's factory during the past season. The directors regret to report that owing to the unfavourable causes stated above the Company has not been able to show a very satisfactory result as before. The total number of bales pressed in the Company's factory during the year under report amounts to 7,964 bales against 13,803 bales pressed in the preceding year. The total number of cotton pulias ginned in the Company's ginning factory during the year amounts to 3,450 1-2 pulas against 6,408 1-5 pullas ginned in the preceding year. The profit and loss account for the year shows that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 2,150-4-6, which with the amount Rs. 14,461-10-11 brought forward from the last year's account brings up a total sum of Rs. 16 611-15-5 at the credit of the profit and loss account which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—To pay a dividend at Rs. 20 per share on the paid up 500 shares, Rs. 10,000-0-0. To carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 6,611-15 5. Total Rs. 16,611-15-5. Taking into consideration the total failure of cotton crop during the year under report, the directors are of opinion that the result for this year is highly satisfactory. They are, however hopeful that the coming season will turn out to be a prosperous one, as reports from the cotton growing districts speak in encouraging terms of the growing crop. Mr. Abbji Oomersey retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. The Company's property including (buildings and machinery) is insured for Rs. 1,39,500.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share was declared. One of the directors, Mr. Abbji Oomersey, who retired by rotation, was re-elected. The auditor was re-appointed on an annual remuneration of Rs. 75. The proceedings terminated with the usual compliments to the chairman.

JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Bruce Lane, Fort, Mr. Goculdass Madhowjee presided. The following directors' report was adopted:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their ninth annual report and audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st July 1900. On account of the failure of the cotton crop in Khandesh the Company's factory remained closed all the season. The directors regret to report that owing to the unfavourable causes stated above, the profit and loss account for the year shows a credit balance of Rs. 1,754-15-11 only; they are, however, hopeful that the coming season will turn out a prosperous one, as reports from the cotton growing districts speak in encouraging terms of the growing crop. As the amount at the credit of the profit and loss account is not sufficient to pay any dividend to the shareholders this year, the directors propose to transfer from the reserve fund the sum of Rs. 4,500 to the profit and loss account and to pay therefrom to the shareholders a dividend at Rs. 10 per share which will absorb Rs. 6,000. Mr. Abbji Oomersey retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. Your property including building and machinery is insured for Rs. 1,57,000-0-0.

Resolutions were then unanimously passed, declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, re-electing Mr. Abbji Oomersey as a director of the Company for the current year and re-appointing the auditor on a remuneration of Rs, 75 per annm. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 31.

Wednesday's observations show that the barometer has been steady or has risen slightly in Gujarat and west and south of the Peninsula, has fallen slightly to briskly in Upper Sind and south-west Punjab and has been steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere. Pressure continues low over south-east of the Bay and winds are moderately strong and irregularly cyclonic on the Lower Burma Coast. Pressure is in considerable to large excess in the Peninsula and in moderate to considerable excess in Northern India, and normal or in slight excess in Burma. Showers have fallen in South India and Ceylon. Calicut and Wellington have received two inches each. Temperature is in general excess except in Circars, Orissa and adjacent districts in Bengal, Arakan and Lower Burma. The excess is most marked in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, south-west of North-Western Provinces and the adjoining districts.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 31ST OF OCTOBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 86o and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	30·063	Calm	1	89·1	58·5	70	..	19·33	+1·82
Sirsa	30·017	NE	0	88·8	58·1	94	..	8·83	−3·86
Delhi	30·045	WNW	1	88·2	60·1	56	..	22·73	+3·50
Agra	30·053	SW	2	92·0	62·9	53	..	19·22	+7·57
Cawnpore	30·042	Calm	2	90·3	59·0	73	..	29·54	+0·15
Allahabad	30·028	WNW	5	89·6	60·4	70	..	29·14	−7·85
Jhansi	30·068	Calm	2	92·2	70·1	44	..	33·40	−2·09
Roorkee	30·018	Calm	0	95·5	62·1	60	..	7·59	+0·77
Saugor	30·062	Calm	5	86·9	56·7	67	..	1·69	−4·39
Jeypore	30·085	Calm	3	93·2	59·0	53	..	21·98	−5·55
Ajmere	30·100	Calm	2	91·4	58·2	71	..	23·56	+3·52
Deesa	30·073	NE	6	97·8	63·2	42	..	28·56	+2·63
Ahmedabad	30·065	E	2	97·7	69·1	43	..	15·44	−2·13
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamnagar	30·

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE.
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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STRONG ROOMS AND DOORS
USEFUL FOR
BANKS; OFFICES;
PUBLIC-BUILDINGS, &c.
CAN BE
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ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
APPLY
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ESTABLISHED 1847.

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TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security, Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.
SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.
OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIPGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (25) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £ 98 11-16—1-16
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 —1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... £109 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£ 64 13-16 plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 29 11-16—1-8
Do New York ..... 64 1-8—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...25 10 unchanged.
Do New York ..... 4 83 7-8 "
Discount, Bank of England 4 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills, 4 per cent. plus 1-8 p.c.
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. plus 1-8 p.c.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £125,000.
Copper Braziers ..... £83—5s.

WHEAT AND SEEDS—
Wheat, afloat, for U. K..... 2,000,000 qrs.
Rapeseed, Brown, sellers, April-May, 42s. 3d.—3d. Dull.
Linseed, business done, April-May .. 52s. 9d.—9d. Easier.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet but very steady to-day with Bank's selling rates unchanged, but the rate for Credits, 1s. 4 3-16d., for ready and nothing under. Bank Demand was wanted for this mail at 1s. 3 31-32d., but no seller could be found. In one direction Telegraphic was offering from 15th November at 1s. 3 15-26d., but little or nothing was done, buyers wanting an earlier delivery at the rate.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.
" Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
do. Francs	169 1-2
Shanghai 30 day's sight	Rs. 209
Hongkong do	" 154
Japan do	" 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened this morning at Rs. 97-9 for ready and Rs. 97-8 for 30th November. To-day being the settlement day the settlement passed off quietly between Rs. 97-7 and Rs. 97-9. Surplus amounting to about one crore has been absorbed by buffers by the banks at 1 1-2 anna to 2 annas difference against them, thus realising 2 to 2 1-2 per cent for their money. Next month, the market is likely to weaken if there is at all a little demand in the money market.
The share market is quiet.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet. The Florida reported fixed yesterday, is for November loading. The "Flintshire" is reported fixed for January loading, at 17s. for two picked ports.
COALS JARDINES.—A sale of 3,000 tons is reported at Rs. 14. 500 tons a month, July to December.
There are buyers of Seebpore for next month at Rs. 15, but are no sellers to be found.
BIRD'S NAVIGATION.—There is an enquiry at Rs. 13-12 for next year but sellers are indisposed to operate at the rate.
WHEAT.—The market is quieter owing to speculation, the price for White Delhi, April-May, being quoted Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4-8-3.
LINSEED.—The market is quieter at Rs. 10-14.
RAPESEED.—Quiet but steady at Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-5.
CASTORSEED.—This market is also quiet at Rs. 38-8, buyers offering 8 annas lower.
POPPYSEED.—Quiet unchanged.
GINGELLYSEED.—A small business is passing in a quiet market.
COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 46,000 bales. Spot 5 8-32d.—1-16. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.	April.-May	July-Aug.
5·9	5·3	4·38	4·51	4·50
—3-64	—2-64	—2-64	—2-64	—1-64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	34,000 bales.
Do. last year	53,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	42,000 "
" Continent	9 000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 1-2 plus 1-16
Futures, month of January	8·97 plus 4
" " April	8·97 plus 2

The market opened quiet and unchanged form yesterday and with small arrivals of new crop on the market. Sellers of ready staff are all the more anxious to sell.
Exporters still keep out of the market only taking some 400 bales, the mills being responsible for some 1,200 to 1,300 bales.

	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready	175-180
Do. F. G., do.	170
Do. do. January,	178
Broach Fine ready	204
Do. Good, do.	190
Do. do., march	217

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

Barsee and Nuggur	227 bales
Total Oomras	227 "
Doollers	135 "
Compta and Dharwar	453 "
Westerns	2 "
Bengals	200 "
Persian	12 "
Total	199 "

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

Wheat	3,323 cwts.
Linseed	2,923 "
Rapeseed	569 "
Gingellyseed	3,383 "
Poppyseed	599 "
Groundnuts	8 "
Castorseed	1,299 "
Rice	780 "
Myrabollams	313 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 13-16
Bar Silver	29 11-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, OCT. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
Week ending 20th October, 1900.

Description.	1900	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	47,314	56,149	...	8,835	...	29,691
Parcels, &c.						
Goods	1,33,181	83,909	49,272	...	5,23,370	...
Other earnings	4,439	5,286	..	856	...	30,336
Total for week	1,81,925	1,45 344	39,581	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	24,50,249	19,86,757	...	...	4,63,483	...

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th October 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,03,000	2,70,000	7,000	3,85,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	164	4	235
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	15,37,295	39,42,059	79,000	55,58,454
Total for 15 weeks...	16,46,395	42,12,059	86,000	59,44,454
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,34,603	4,63,211	—3,472	5,91,812
Per mile of Ry do.	80	281	—2	359
Total to corresponding date do. ..	16,19,403	45,99,909	1,03,265	63,13,571

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2,05,342
Increase to date ..... " 5,69,117

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

BAIN.—October 26, at Fairview, Mercara, Coorg, the wife of Lieut-Colonel D S E Bain, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PASSFIELD—TRESHAM.—October 2, at St. Paul's Church, Landour, by the Rev Pritchett Shaw Alfred James Passfield, 54th Battery R F A, to Violet Mary, only daughter of W Carey, Tresham of Pali Estate, Shempur, Bijnour District.
SHEPPARD—HEARSEY.—October 24, at Lakhimpur, Kheri, Oudh, by the Rev A H Langridge, Doctor Walter Sidney Sheppard, to Lillian Edith, daughter of Mr and Mrs Lionel Hearsey, and grand-daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir J B Hearsey, K C B.

DEATHS.

HARDING.—October 28, at the General Hospital, Madras, the beloved wife of Conductor B Harding, Commissariat Department, aged 29 years and 5 months.
MACKINTOSH.—October 14, at Pleasure View, Happy Valley, Mussoorie, of hemorrhage, Edwin Bertie Greenway Mackintosh, Agent, Bank of Upper India, Limited, Lucknow.
ROBERTS.—At Jaberkhet, Landour, George Roberts, son of the late Colonel William Roberts, of the King of Oudh's Service, aged 58 years and one month.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

THE enthusiasm of the millions of people who were in the streets of London on Tuesday to witness the return of the City Imperial Volunteers ran to excess and resulted in the death and injury of many persons. But it demonstrated that the spirit of what is vulgarly known as "jingoism" still prevails, and that though the war fever may have been intermittent, it is so deep-rooted that to eradicate it would prove a prolonged as well as a difficult operation. Tuesday's experiences go to show, further, how appropriate is the present time for undertaking Army Reform; for the people are full of militarism, and would hesitate at nothing, short of conscription—possibly not at that. Directly Lord Roberts gets back to England it is understood various, more or less crude, schemes of reform and re-organisation will be considered by him and submitted with his recommendations to the War Office. Many of the suggestions are comprehensive, and some of them quite moderate in their scope. But all claim to be based on the Lessons of the War. What the British public—"the British Tsar," as Mr. Stead styles the General Elector—wants is a re-adjustment of the military machine which shall, at whatever cost, produce "such a feeling of security as the nation has not known for some time." The public demand is interpreted by some as meaning nothing short of the adoption of, and preparation for, an offensive policy. A writer in the current number of "Blackwood" expresses that view very clearly, contending that the protection of the interests of Greater Britain and the maintenance of our influence in diplomacy requires that our army should be kept on a footing of adequate strength and that its policy be as essentially offensive as is that of the navy. How this idea may be carried into effect our contemporary is at pains to explain, paving the way to a demand for twenty millions of money with an assurance that, although the change involved is radical it need not necessarily be expensive. The first outlay would be on barracks for the accommodation of the Army of the future. With this would go the acquisition of land for exercise, and manœuvres and the provision of rifle ranges. Then the nation is to be taught that the reform of our auxiliary forces is the principal factor in any steps towards placing the army on a sound footing. And "every man in Great Britain" is told he "should be willing to serve voluntarily in the Militia or Volunteers, or to pay towards the maintenance of those forces, . . . Militiamen and volunteers being given such privileges as will justify this measure of compulsory service." Those are the points of "Blackwood's" scheme, of which the chief charm is that it does not involve any change of system and can be worked out by our responsible military chiefs.

The annual cost of such a scheme is estimated at five millions, not disproportionately large, when the extent of the scheme is compared with that Lord Salisbury propounded, of every man his own defender. But neither the one nor the other goes so far as the public will demand. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking in Devonshire, the other day, went further than either, but his ideas too were delightfully vague and non-committal. He had much to say as to the lessons of the War, on the fact that the military authorities had learned the value of guns of position, and had changed the whole system of military tactics necessitated by the long range both of small arms and guns. He reminded the country that the Government had made proposals to Parliament for improving the barracks in which our soldiers had to live, for increasing their accommodation, for increasing the defence of the country in guns and works, and enabling our Forces, by rifle ranges and other means, to perfect themselves for war. This was done at a cost of four and three-quarter millions to the taxpayers. That being so, his idea was not to increase the numbers, so much in the future, as the military efficiency of our Army. Let there be more attention given to the shooting and to the training of our officers. "Let our Army officers endeavour to emulate our Naval officers in the time of peace, and this would enable them to give more efficient service to the country in the time of war." That was the form he desired Army reform to take, and that was the view he believed would be entertained by the great majority of the Party as well as by the Government. Some disappointment has been expressed at this forecast of the policy of Government in regard to the Army. The principal Service journal asks for more men. It holds that the most important admonitory lessons taught by the war have been the inadequacy of our regular military forces in point of numbers as well as the want of practical professional training by our officers, our serious weakness in the mounted and the general lack of initiative shown by our administrations in the failure to keep abreast of the times in respect of armaments. The new Government must remember that Service critics throw the responsibility, for such failures as there have been, on it and do not hesitate to assert that individual responsibility has rested more distinctly with the Secretary of State for War. It was formerly the lot of the Commander-in-Chief to guide the Secretary for War on matters affecting Imperial Defence. But in 1895 "the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief was lessened and his usefulness jeopardised by bracketing him as adviser with the heads of the military department at the War Office with any of whom the Secretary of State might take counsel at pleasure." And remarkable unanimity prevails between Service and lay press in indicating this as a point at which the reforms may conveniently begin.

Lord Roberts has not been accustomed to the trammels of red-tape. He has enjoyed a freer hand than most of our generals, and though his methods are conciliatory and his temperament amiable, we fear much of the usefulness of his work may be impaired. Says the "Times" in welcoming him: "the duty which now falls upon Lord Roberts is as arduous as was ever imposed upon a soldier. It is nothing less than to advise the Government regarding the complete and thorough re-organization of our land forces throughout the world upon sound and intelligent principles, and it has to be performed in an atmosphere saturated with musty prejudice and inveterate devotion to red-tape. . . Like the great Duke, he will know how to apply it with the necessary adaptation to other conditions in Europe, while he will possess with the nation and with his civil chief an authority such as no soldier since Wellington's death has employed." But Lord Roberts cannot accomplish much if his proposals and recommendations are to be cut and hacked about by a War Minister with no more than a theoretical acquaintance with the Army and its needs. He, of all others, will have had the defects of the present system forced upon him, and will be able to indicate where amendment is required. Whatever ideas he may have had before, the experiences of the past year may have modified them. But it is not likely that he will advocate conscription. He will seek to popularise the Army and no one has already done so much in that direction as the new Commander-in-Chief. It is probable the numerical strength will be augmented, whatever the Chancellor of the Exchequer may have said to the contrary. But of this we may be sure that the efficiency of both officers and men will show marked progress within a very short space of time. If, as a writer in the "National Review" predicts, a period of wars, not of profound peace, is before us and we shall soon have to fight as we fought of old, in the dim, forgotten days, for our very existence, that increased efficiency will be required. In any scheme of re-organisation India and the Colonies will be taken into account. The value of the latter as a source whence to draw re-inforcements has only just been recognised, but already we have Australian writers supporting the demands of the "Nineteenth Century's" Vigilance Committee for reforms. It has been said that we are suffering from a national self-sufficiency that is new and dangerous, that the Government is apathetic, the Press silent and the self-deception of the nation symptomatic of moral decay. This may have been true a year ago. It is not true to-day. We have arrived at that happy stage when we are able to realise our own shortcomings and the urgent need for removing them. When Lord Roberts returns to England the excitement of the people may be more violent than that displayed on Tuesday. For some time he will continue to be a demi-god. Whatever he suggests in the way of Army reform will meet with popular approval. We may therefore expect to hear that a vigorous programme has been propounded, for we may regard it as certain that Government as well as the Commander-in-Chief will seek to strike while the iron is hot.

DISTINCTLY the most elaborate and interesting of the accounts of famine administration in the Native States that have yet appeared is that which deals with the relief work in Marwar. The report makes a bulky volume and bears the name of Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad, B.A., the Famine Secretary of the State. It has been prepared on most exhaustive lines, the writer leading up to his admirable account of the last famine by a useful review of the normal economic situation in Marwar and of the thirteen previous severe famines that the State experienced since 1792. Marwar though the largest State in Rajputana is not physically the most blest, for a great deal of it is desert, water is generally scarce, and the rains are usually so irregular and uncertain that drought and scarcity of a more or less local character are regarded as the inevitable experience of every third year. To some extent the report of the famine operations of 1899-1900 is an apology for the Darbar who, relying on the hopes of a favourable monsoon, delayed the adoption of extensive relief measures until it was absolutely certain that the rains had failed. When it is remembered how grievously mistaken were the forecasts of the meteorological experts at Simla concerning the monsoon of last year, there is certainly some excuse for the Marwar Darbar who pinned their faith to the signs in the heavens as disclosed by clouds heavy with the fatness that seemed always ready to drop. From October, 1898, however there had been precautionary measures of relief in the shape of remissions of land revenue, forest concessions and a number of test relief works in various districts. These were gradually extended and by the end of December, 1893, the weekly total of workers was 6,113. Thereafter there was a steady decline to the end of February and with the advent of the hot season, though the area affected by food scarcity was nearly two thousand square miles, the number on the works continued to fall. From March to June it varied from 900 to 1,000 and then the appearance of the June rains with their promise of a good kharif season reduced the attendance in the first week in July to just over three hundred.

After the failure of the rains in July and August the Darbar like the wretch condemned with life to part, "still, still on hope relied." They looked for salvation to the September rains but when they failed too, what is described as their attitude of cautious suspense had to be altered and they were compelled to initiate a scheme of relief on a scale previously unknown in the State. The physical aspects of Marwar are such that the people in times of stress follow the traditional habit of migrating with their cattle to other districts. During the famine of 1877-78 eighty thousand persons and 200,000 head of cattle moved from Marwar into Malwa and Gujarat. Towards the close of September last year the weekly exodus of refugees had risen from 16,000, a month previous, to 42,741. The fact that neighbouring districts were found to be suffering as severely as their own country coupled with the opening of large relief works then checked the tide of migration, while those who had already left began to return. This latter fact caused a great rise in the numbers on the works, but though the Darbar established rest-houses on the way for the benefit of those coming back, some died along the route, while the majority returned in a deplorable condition and helped to swell the total of mortality on the relief works. In all it is estimated that 1,50,000 persons left Marwar owing to the famine. The relief works included the construction of numerous tanks, bunds, wells, roads, acqueducts, canals, railway earth-work, stone breaking and collection, fuel and bamboo-cutting and ground-levelling. The total of persons so employed was huge yet they were found unwilling to earn more than the minimum wage. As was necessary in a country which suffers from a chronic insufficiency of water the greatest attention was paid to the building of tanks. Gratuitous relief was given to 29,04,748 units, 98 per cent. of whom were children. The State kitchens relieved 7,02,483 units, 10.50,100 were provided for in the poor-houses and gratuitous relief at their homes was given to 2,18,651 units. The persons so relieved were women debarred by social status and family custom from appearing in public. Towards the close of the famine the number of these women receiving relief rose to 1,094 a week. Large advances were made to agriculturists towards the improvement of their holdings, the purchase of seed and cattle, their maintenance in places across the border and in railway freight for bringing back their live stock, carts and families. The grimmest side of the famine is disclosed by the vital statistics which show a very high mortality owing to the epidemics of cholera and small-pox.

THE fall of rain, if only moderate, has improved prospects in the Deccan and Karnatak, but certain parts in Gujarat are occasioning much anxiety. This is particularly the case in Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals, where standing crops are withering for want of rain. Some of the talukas in the Kaira collectorate are also in urgent need of rain, which, if it came, would not only ensure a good crop but greatly facilitate the preparation of land for spring cultivation. In the neighbouring Presidency of Madras agriculturists are receiving good rain from the north-east monsoon, standing crops are thriving, and sowing for spring is general. In Bengal crop prospects are generally good except in the flooded tracts in Midnapore, Howrah and the 24-Parganas. The extent of the damage caused in Howrah is still under enquiry, and it is good to know the water is subsiding in Puri. The North-Western Provinces have much to be thankful for: no more rain is needed, harvesting of autumn crops is progressing, standing crops are in good condition everywhere, and throughout this large Province operations for future crops are proceeding briskly. The spring grains are still very dear, but the prices of autumn grains have fallen. Cotton picking has commenced in some districts of the Punjab; in Peshawar autumn crops are being reaped, and the outturn is expected to be good to fair, and the prices of certain crops, of which fresh supplies have been imported into the market, have fallen in some districts. Seed requirements have slightly raised the prices of wheat and grain in the Central Provinces, where the worst features of the famine are rapidly disappearing. Except in Kadur, Kolar and Chitaldroog, where dry crops are withering, the outlook in Mysore is encouraging, and a good fall of rain in Coorg has materially improved the standing crops. In Berar and Hyderabad operations are satisfactory; in Rajputana the cotton crop is doing well, while prices continue to fall in Central India.

THE Private Secretary to the Viceroy has intimated to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by telegram that Lord Curzon will receive the address of the Corporation at the Town Hall.

IT is notified that his Excellency the Governor of Bombay will now arrive at Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) on Saturday, the 3rd November, instead of the 5th idem, as previously notified.

WE hear that Dr. Priestley who was offered the Health Officership of Bombay, has telegraphed to the Municipal Commissioner declining the appointment. The Corporation, therefore, at the special meeting to be held on Monday will appoint a committee to make further selections for recommendations to a future meeting of the Corporation.

FROM the re-opening of the High Court on Monday next, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, will dispose of Chamber business from day to day.

ANOTHER blank plague return was made on Sunday in Calcutta. The total mortality was recorded as 84, compared with a quinquennial average of 60. No plague case has now been reported for three successive days.

ALL the heads of the various Government Departments now in Darjiling had received orders to return to Calcutta on the 1st. instant. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, however, is not expected to leave till about the 18th instant.

SIR EDWARD AND LADY LAW passed through Allahabad on Monday for Bombay. Lady Law, who, we regret to say, has been in somewhat indifferent health, goes home for the cold weather. Sir Edward paid a visit to the Grass Farm at Allahabad.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 10,31,774 for the construction of an extension of the Kuch Behar State Railway from Kuch Behar to Santrabari, a distance of 31-43 miles, of which Rs. 2,90,884 is for expenditure on the section of the line in the Kuch Behar State, and Rs. 7,40,890 on the section in British territory.

THE Secretary of State proposes to make a slight alteration in the regulations for admission to the Indian Civil Service by abolishing elementary chemistry and elementary physics from the list of subjects. Higher chemistry and higher physics, of course, remain. The change is reasonable. If a candidate, by the time he enters for the Civil Service has not got beyond elementary chemistry and elementary physics, he had better leave these subjects alone.

IT appears that the returns issued regarding cholera in cantonments are misleading, inasmuch as they do not distinguish between a regiment and its followers. Thus, it was announced a day or two ago that three cases and two deaths had occurred in the 23rd Field Battery at Secunderabad on the 21st and 22nd instant. But this outbreak, we learn, was entirely confined to the native lines. No case, in fact, has occurred among the British troops at Secunderabad since the 27th August.

SOME lively scenes took place at the National Socialist Congress in Paris. A "Guesdist" delegate was struck by a member of the Ministerial Socialist party. There was at once a demand for the expulsion of the aggressor, but this was refused. M. Jule Guesde and all his party then left the meeting in a body, shouting "Assassins!" The split in the Socialist party seems to be complete.

THE retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. LeFanu and the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., from the Madras Civil Service, writes the local Mail, will make a number of changes necessary, but the only appointment settled yet is that of Mr. H. Bradley, who has relinquished his acting appointment as Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, &c., in favour of a seat in the Board of Revenue, Mr. D. W. G. Cowie acting as Collector of Sea Customs until the return of Mr. J. N. Atkinson, the permanent incumbent. Mr. Rees' retirement leaves two appointments open, namely, a seat in the Viceroy's Council and the Residentship of Travancore. The former appointment rests with H. E. the Viceroy, and, we believe, nothing has been settled yet. There is little doubt, however, that the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson will be appointed, and there could scarcely be a better official representative of Madras in the Supreme Legislative Council. Nothing has yet been settled in connection with the Travancore Residency, nor is anything likely to be done until after H. E. the Viceroy's visit; but Mr. Mackenzie has shown that he had strong claims to the appointment.

THE new battleship Kniaz Potemkin Tavritcheski was launched at Nicolaieff in the presence of Admiral Tyrtoff, Commander-in-Chief of the Euxine Squadron, a number of distinguished persons, and twenty thousand spectators. The Potemkin, whose keel was laid in 1897, has a displacement of 12,600 tons, with engines of 10,600 horse-power, and a speed of 16 knots. She is the eighth first-class battleship composing the Black Sea Division.

MESSRS. CLAY, of the Cambridge University Press, have nearly completed their publication of the volumes of "Buddha Birth Stories," edited by Professor Cowell, who is also one of the translators. The original Pali text is published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. The Buddhist stories are supremely interesting as folklore, and as revelations of the manners and custom of ancient India. Buddhism, like Christianity, made its way among the common people. Its teaching was conveyed through parables and tales, and in Southern India it made use of the popular speech, Pali, instead of the learned language, Sanskrit.

A SERIOUS accident is reported from Porkov, near Pakov. Five thousand pilgrims had assembled at the monastery of St. Nikander, in the Perkov district to attend a religious festival, and were accommodated for the night in the guest house attached to the monastery. During the night part of the upper floor of the building, one of two storeys, gave way under the weight of the great number of persons sleeping upon it, and fell upon those below. In the panic which ensued a cry of fire was raised, and a rush was made for the sole exit. Four men and thirty-six women were crushed to death, and a score of persons were injured, four of them seriously.

ON the occasion of the death of the late Col. de Villebois Mareuil the public learnt that there were several villages of his name in France. The birthplace of his ancestors, however, has been ascertained to be a market town near Cognac, called Mareuil Sur Belle. A Baron Hugh de Mareuil, and ancestor of the Colonel, fought with his trained bands under King Phillip Augustus at Bouvines, a little village in Flanders, where the King of France defeated the Emperor Otho in 1204. This fact has been commemorated on a marble plate which has been placed by popular subscription on the Town Hall of Mareuil, with the inscription, "To Colonel de Villebois Mareuil, the inhabitants of Mareuil, Bouvines—Transvaal."

BY his will of the 25th October, 1897, Sir Charles Sargent, of 15, Queen's-gate-terrace, formerly Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands, 1860-66, a Judge of the High Court at Bombay 1866-82, and Chief Justice there 1882-95, who died on the 21st June last, aged 79 years, bequeathed to his daughter Rosamund and his son Garton, specific legacies of pictures, plate, and furniture and having otherwise adequately provided for them by settlements and appointments, he left his residuary estate to Dame Helena Lovett Souter, widow of his old friend, Sir Frank Henry Souter, Commissioner of Bombay Police, "in memory of many pleasant Indian days," and with the earnest desire that she should never apply any portion of it under any circumstances in aid of her coffee estates in India, and the testator, whose estate has been valued at £5,404 6s. 8d., appointed Lady Souter as sole executrix of his will.

MR. KRUGER'S old hat was sold by auction for £25 at Stevens' Rooms, King Street Covent Garden. Bidding started with a half-hearted offer of five shillings, which a tremulous-voiced person in the crowd made into a pound. This was followed by a bid of £5, and then business really commenced, the result being that in a few minutes the rejected headcovering of one of the most remarkable men of the century was knocked down for £25 to the representative of a weekly newspaper—about half its commercial value, according to the previously expressed opinion of the gentleman wielding the hammer. A pipe, once the property of the ex-President, with a certificate signed by himself, went next for eight guineas, and an autograph portrait for £2 10s. After this it was not surprising to find that an autograph of Dr. Leyds, with a Great Seal impression of the South African Republic, fell for £1 12s. 6d.; and a war map and silver watch used by General Joubert for £1 8s. and £5 10s. respectively.

THE Admiralty have decided on an important and somewhat novel change in the command of the torpedo gunboat Sharpshooter, which is employed at Devonport for the instruction of the students at the Naval Engineering College, Keyham, in the seagoing duties of engine and boiler-rooms. Hitherto the Sharpshooter has been in charge either of a commander or a lieutenant-commander, but in future she will be under the command of a chief gunner, who will have a warrant officer to assist him in watch-keeping duties. This change will take place in a few days, and it is understood that if the new arrangement works satisfactorily it will be extended to all torpedo gunboats employed on home service, as well as to vessels of the instructional torpedo destroyer flotilla. This arrangement, besides placing a large number of additional commanders and lieutenants at the disposal of the Admiralty for seagoing vessels, will throw open a large number of desirable appointments to chief and warrant officers.

MR. JOHN C. NIMMO is now engaged in an interesting literary enterprise, which will be completed early in the Spring of the new year. This is the issue of a new and illustrated edition of J. Heneage Jesse's Historical Memoirs, fourteen volumes of which are now in course of publication, leaving sixteen yet to appear. First issued in the Forties and Fifties, the volumes have ever since been in demand, original copies being now difficult to procure. They extend from the reign of James I. to that of George III., forming a continuous narrative, and an important contribution to English history. The present is the first uniform illustrated edition of Jesse's works. Each volume is illustrated with etchings and photogravures, printed on Japanese paper. Of the volumes now being issued, six relate to the English Court during the Stuart and Cromwellian periods, four to the Court of England from William the Third's accession to the death of the Second George, three are memoirs of the Pretenders and their adherents, and one volume is given to literary and historical memorials of London.

PRETORIA is extremely pretty. The main streets run at right angles, and meet in the great market square with which the illustrated Press has made us familiar. Here are many fine buildings, of which the palace of Justice, now utilized as a hospital, is the most striking. But to English people the chief interest centres round the prisons where our brave fellows were confined before the "Ever Victorious" set them free. The Model Schools—from which Mr. Winston Churchill, by the aid of a lady, successfully escaped, a performance not considered very noteworthy in Pretoria—contains one historic relic of the dark period already half forgotten. This relic of which it is strange no mention has been made in the papers, is a huge map of the campaign up to, but not including, the passage of the Vaal. It is in two sections, each 6ft. by 5ft., and the scale is a mile to an inch. The towns are marked by blue paper in varying sizes, and the battles by crossed swords, the whole forming a most complete and valuable guide to the future military historian. This map, the work of four officers, whose names are appended thereto, has already been varnished over by the authorities, with a view to its preservation.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE ROYAL FLIGHT FROM PEKING.

POMPOMS FOR CHINA.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Advices have reached Peking that the flight of the Court was conducted with the utmost haste and disorder.

The Empress wept and upbraided her evil counsellors, and the Emperor reviled everyone.

The attempt to form some sort of government has resulted in chaos.

[This telegram confirms what has already been reported that the Empress-Dowager left the imperial Palace in the Forbidden City, dressed as an ordinary woman, in a common cart, for Jeho, the hunting grounds to which her husband, Hsien Feng, fled in similar circumstances, forty years ago. But whether she is to stay there or go on to Hsianfu, the ancient capital of the Empire during the Tang dynasty, which enjoys the reputation of being practically inaccessible, was not known. Her revilement of her counsellors and the rest of it is supposed to have taken place at a temporary resting-place, where the demand for the punishment of the Boxer leaders reached her.]

A battery of pompoms is forming at Woolwich for service in China.

The "Novo Vremya" says that the situation in China sufficiently explains the attempt of Thibet to seek a rapprochement with Russia and that in view of the renown of Russia's treatment of Central Asiatic peoples it is but natural that all Western and Northern China should seek tranquillity under the ægis of the Tsar.

The Germans have established wireless telegraphy between Peking and Tientsin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The horses with the China Force have held out so well that it is not now anticipated that more remounts will be required from Australia for the present mounted troops in the field.

CASUALTIES IN THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

General Gaselee reports that the following additional casualties have occurred between the 14th August and 13th October :—From heat-stroke, Stoker W. Morgan, R. N. ; from gunshot wound received during the siege, Private J. Sawyer, Royal Marine Light Infantry ; from enteric, Private W. Horne, Royal Marine L. I. ; Private J. Newberry, Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; and Gunner A. Durose, 12th Field Battery.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ORKNEY ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Mr. Wason (Unionist) has been elected for the Orkneys. This makes the Government majority 134.

NEW CONSUL FOR ZANZIBAR.

It is officially announced that Sir Charles Eliot has been appointed British Consul-General at Zanzibar.

[Sir Charles Norton Edgecumbe Eliot, C.B. Secretary of Embassy at Washington since 1898, Bombay 1864 ; son of Rev. E. Eliot, Millbrook Jersey. Educated at Cheltenham College and Balliol College, Oxford (scholar). Hertford Scholar, 1881 ; Boden, 1883 ; Ireland, 1883 ; Craven, 1884 ; Syriac Prize, 1884 ; Derby Scholar, 1886 ; M. A., 1885 ; Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford ; Third Secretary Embassy, at St. Petersburg, 1888-92 ; Constantinople, 1893-98 Charge d'Affaires, Morocco, 1892-93 ; Charge d'Affaires, Bulgaria, 1895 ; Charge d'Affaires, Servia, 1897 ; British High Commissioner, Samoa, 1899.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

Estimates amounting to a lakh of rupees have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the acquisition of a large area of land at Pur, in the North-West Provinces, for manœuvring and tactical instructions of all arms with service as well as blank ammunition.

Captain Lloyd Jones, 13th Bombay Infantry, becomes Station Staff Officer, Kamptee, vice McGeorge.

Lieutenant Ellis, 20th Bombay Infantry, has been selected for training at the Government farm at Allahabad as Assistant Director of Farms.

Lieutenant Mathew, 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted six months' extension of leave at home.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MULE-BREEDING.

The Punjab Government scheme for the improvement of the breed of donkeys in the Punjab has been accepted by the Government of India and the purchase during the current official year is sanctioned of fifty donkey sires at a cost of rupees twenty thousand from Imperial funds, the animals to be made over to the Punjab District Boards for breeding purposes.

THE CHITRAL-RELIEVED FORCES.

The operation of the relief of Chitral for the season is now practically complete, the relieved column having yesterday reached Sado, a few miles from Chakdara, all well.

SHOOTING PASS REGULATIONS.

The following appears in the Commander-in-Chief's General Orders :—The object of publishing the new shooting pass regulations is to put a stop to the regrettable disputes that have taken place between British soldiers and natives of the country—disputes which bring our men into discredit—and affect mutual good understanding between the races, without which the administration of law and order is rendered so difficult. Steps are being taken by the civil power which, it is hoped, will prevent natives from being aggressive, as is sometimes the case, and if soldiers will exercise self-restraint and all parties instead of taking the law into their own hands loyally endeavour to carry out the wishes and orders of Government, the Commander-in-Chief trusts it may not be necessary to inflict punishments that will follow disobedience.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Troops from India, that will participate in the Commonwealth celebrations, will leave Bombay for Sydney on the 23rd November in the Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER RESISTANCE.

THE CASUALTIES AT FREDERICKSTAD.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM THE CAPE.

BOERS THREATEN VRYBURG.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Boers continue incessantly to destroy the railways and telegraphs, southward of Bloemfontein.

All Boer males over fourteen years of age living outside a radius of ten miles round Bloemfontein are being brought there to prevent them from rejoining their commandoes.

Our casualty list at Frederickstad was 19 men killed and 76 wounded.

The Boers are threatening Vryburg, and appear to be closing round the town.

Four strong laagers are located twenty miles to the eastward.

Four hundred British volunteers sail homeward from the Cape to-morrow and a composite regiment of Household Cavalry and A Battery Horse Artillery sail on the 3rd November.

LATER.

The feature of the Boer tactics last week was night attacks specially directed against Colonial troops.

Two hundred and fifty more Boer prisoners have left Bloemfontein *en route* to Ceylon.

Owing to the unexpected difficulty which has arisen in recruiting the Transvaal Police it is impossible to disband some of the Colonial Volunteer Corps.

General Brabant is now recruiting afresh Cape Irregulars.

According to latest arrangements the Colonials will be the guests of the Nation for a fortnight.

RETURN OF OFFICERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The General Officer on the Lines of Communications in South Africa reports that the "Umfuli," which left Capetown on 27th October has on board Major Ryder ; Captain G. D. H. Smith, I. S. C. ; 2nd-Lieutenant Herapath, 2nd W. Riding Regiment ; Lieutenant Walker, 1st Royal Highlanders ; Lieutenant MacNamara, Lumsden's Horse; Superintendent Campbell Burma Police ; and three native servants for India

It is now unlikely that families of the 16th Lancers and the 19th Hussars will be able to be received in South Africa for several months.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD SALISBURY RESIGNS THE FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Lord Salisbury has decided to resign the Foreign Secretaryship, but will remain as Premier.

This is due to medical advice, though his Lordship's health gives no cause for anxiety.

The "Daily Telegraph" also states that Lord Lansdowne will succeed Lord Salisbury as Foreign Secretary.

The "Times" says it is likely Lord Salisbury will relinquish the post of Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.

THE MOUNTED SPORTS.

The mounted sports were held yesterday when there was again a large attendance. The programme opened with the tent-pegging, and in the Horse Competition Lieutenant-Colonel Hallett carried off the premier award. With Pony mounts Captains Boileau and Davie tied for first honours and the decision was left for another day. The Pony Jumping, which was fair, was won by Mr. H. E. John's "Grey Dawn," ridden by its owner. The winner scored 78 points, Mr. E. W. Thompson's "Fairplay," Lieutenant Courage up, being second with 73 points. Mr. C. H. Cautley's "Discount," with 64 points, was placed third. In the Horse Scurry Mr. Murdoch's "Walley" ridden by Mr. John, won well after a fine race. Six teams entered for the Lloyd Lindsay Competition and the event proved a considerable source of innocent merriment, for however skilful the competitors might be with lethal weapons some of them could not shy for nuts. The Palli Hill team displaced the chatties in the quickest time and they also won on their style and dressing in riding between the marks. Several events had to be left over until this afternoon, but good sport was provided and the interest was well maintained throughout.

Results :—

TENT-PEGGING.—(A) Horses (over 14-22.)—1 Lieut. Col. Hallett ; 2 H. E. John ; 3 A. Smith.

TENT-PEGGING.—(B) Ponies (14-2 and under).—1 Capt. C. Bolleau and Capt. Davie ; 2 Capt. Dyson.

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR PONIES.—(14-2 and under)—

H. E. John, g a p "Grey Dawn," Owner 1
E. W. Thompson, b a p "Fairplay," Lieut. Courage .. 2
C. H. Cautley, g a p "Discount," Owner. 3

POLO BALL RACE.—Hit a polo ball round a flag and back, keeping the flag on the left. Hitter of first ball through goal posts wins.—1 Capt. Davie, 2 A. K. Heyland.

HORSE SCURRY.—About 3 furlongs. English and Australians. Catch-weights over 10 stone 7 lbs ; others, Catch-weights over 10 stone 7 lbs.

J. Murdoch, "Walley," Mr. H. H. D John..... 1
Col. Boyd, "Juno," Capt. Green Bolleau..... 2
E. E. C. Dalgleish, "Buckeye," Owner 3

Walley came away early and after a ding-dong race won well by two and a half lengths. Length between second and third.

LLOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION.—Teams of four to ride over a given course to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections, each of which must break with polo balls, two chatties hung on posts, team to return over same course. Points given for time, style, and dressing.—1 Palli Hill Gymkhana—T. L. Roberts, H E John, T. D. Moore, and Capt. E. L. Tomkins. 2 Mixed Lot—Lieut. P. G. Brown, Lieut. E. W. Thompson, Lieut. A. V. Courage, and Lieut. T. Gordon.

EXTRA DAY : SATURDAY.

The following extra events will be held :—

Ladies' Trotting Race.—To trot a given course. Any horse breaking into a canter to be at once turned round. Post entries.

Pony Scurry—Distance Handicap.—For Arab and C.-B. ponies, 14-2 and under, that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over.

Catch-weights over 10st. 7lbs., Colours to be worn. Entries stating height and class of pony and name of rider must reach the undersigned not later than noon on Friday, the 2nd November, at the Gymkhana, where lotteries will be held in the evening at 6 p.m.

The members of the Gymkhana will be at home on the afternoon of Saturday, the 3rd November, when all the prizes for mounted events will be distributed.

HEUGH S. SYMONS.
T. L. ROBERTS,
Hon. Secretaries, A. and S. Meeting.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO CUTCH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CUTCH MANDVI, Oct. 31.

The R. I. M. S. Clive reached Cutch at seven o'clock this morning, after a day's journey from Karachi. Small as it seems on the map, Cutch has an area of 6,500 square miles, exclusive of the Runns, and some swamps, which is 9,000 square miles in extent. The habitable territory is occupied by 549,891 people. The total revenue is thirty-two lakhs, of which 20 lakhs belong to the Rao, the remainder going to the Bhayads. In the records of the past first mention of Cutch is found in 325 B.C., when Alexander discovered the Runn, then an immense lake. The Jade Jas, the Rao's clan, are descendants of Lanha, a descendant of the reigning family at Tats, in Sind. He entered Cutch in 1465. Seven of his family succeeded him in the ordinary course, but in the middle of the 16th century King Hamirji was murdered by a member of the younger branch, and his sons retired to Ahmedabad, where their sister had been married to King Mahomed Beegra. While there the second son Khengarji, though a lad of only fourteen, encountered, when armed only with a sword, a tiger which he slew. The King was so pleased that he promised the boy anything he asked. Khengarji, thinking it would enable him to get back the lost possession of Cutch, if he could reside somewhere in the neighbourhood, asked permission for himself and his brothers to live at Morvi. The King gave him possession of Morvi in perpetuity and bestowed on him the title of Rao. From the new territory, the youth commenced desultory warfare against Cutch and ultimately drove his father's murderer out of the country.

The British connection with Cutch began in 1809 when Futteh Mahomed ruled supreme at Bhuj, the Rao Roydhan being deranged and the country split up into factions. The Jade Jas more than once appealed to the British Government to restore order, but the latter declined, though alive to the importance of establishing influence there. Mediation was however adopted, and an agreement entered into for the suppression of piracy and other matters. British influence in Cutch was jealously watched by the Amirs of Sind. In 1816 the Rao ignored the advice of the British Agent at Anjal and showed hostility. The climax was reached in 1818 and it was decided to treat the Rao as a public enemy and move to the assistance of the Jadega Chief, who invoked interference. The military operations resulted in the treaty of 1819, on which the present relations are based. Anjar had its villages restored by the British to the Rao in 1822 on the payment of Rs. 88,000 a year.

Mandvi, where the Viceregal party landed, is the principal port of Cutch. It has a population of 40,000 and a considerable trade with British ports and East Africa, Madagascar and the Persian Gulf. The Viceroy was received by the Diwan and the Political Agent who came aboard from a launch off Mandvi to take his Excellency ashore. On the pier, where the decorations were beautiful, there was a large gathering of officials to witness the landing.

BHUJ, Oct. 31.

In the town itself the crowds which had assembled to welcome his Excellency were disappointed that Lady Curzon did not take part in the drive to Bhuj, which was accomplished with four changes. The party stopped half-way for luncheon. The climate was dry and hot and the landscape undulating and barren, except here and there, where there were green patches of crops. The prospects are fairly good, but it is feared that wheat will be spoilt by the want of September rains. A twelve-anna harvest seems scarcely a correct estimate judging from this part of the country. Last year Cutch suffered heavily from famine after being, time after time, afflicted by plague. The careful management of the Rao and his officials have placed the State in a position to meet the famine difficulties without borrowing. Over twenty lakhs were expended. The people by the wayside were all extremely cheerful and looked prosperous. The cattle were good and plentiful, and the roads in excellent condition. The only wonder was that Cutch, as an advanced State, could not boast of a single railway when light lines are so cheap and effective.

At Mirza Bagh his Highness met his Excellency, whom he conducted to a large shamiana, where the Jadeja Chiefs were presented and the Viceroy's party garlanded, and they then resumed their journey into Bhuj. At the Residency there was quite an interesting pageant. The guard-of-honour of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers represented the modern type of native soldiers, whilst along the approach to the entrance stood men arrayed in armour and accoutrements of the different periods of the history of Cutch. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired. At three o'clock the Viceroy received a formal visit from the Rao, which he returned at five o'clock. In the evening there was a large dinner party at the palace, followed by an elaborate display of fire-works.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT AND DEPARTURE.

The following notification, in the Political Department, was issued last night :—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway by special train at 12 noon (railway time) on Friday, the 9th November, 1900.

2. His Excellency will be accompanied from Government House, Malabar Point, by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor and Staff, and will be received, on arrival at the Victoria Terminus, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Ordinary Members of Council of the Government of Bombay, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, and Staff, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Secretaries to Government, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Advocate-General, Bombay, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Collector of Customs, Opium and Land Revenue, Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Under Secretaries to Government, and the Heads of all Departments, Civil and Military, in the Presidency—or such of the above high officials as are then in Bombay.

3. The Honourable the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Senior Naval Officer in Bombay, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the President of the Municipal Corporation —or such of the above high officials as are then in Bombay—are invited to be present on the occasion. The Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments are also invited to be present.

4. All Officers of her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine, present in Bombay and not otherwise on duty, are desired to attend.

5. Arrangements for a Cavalry escort and guard of honour and the firing of a salute will be made by the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 6988, dated the 21st September, 1900.

6. The Railway Department should be requested to issue instructions for the necessary arrangements being made at the Railway Station for his Excellency's departure and for the adequate provision of space for those invited or desired to attend.

7. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order and for keeping the roads clear.

8. Full dress will be worn.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

AN ACETYLENE GAS ASSOCIATION.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

With the development of the new cotton season the most accredited reports on the crop and market positions received by American mail deserve the attention of the rank and file of the trade, as frequently offering instructive and elucidatory comments on the telegraphic summaries. To judicious readers they are usually very helpful in forming sound opinions as to a position which is always liable to misrepresentation by interested speculators. In accordance with our usual method of selection, we now give Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular dated New York, October 2, which reads as follows :—"While the small stock in our market is still a matter of serious consideration on the part of the trade, it is noticeable that in the readjustment which is in progress between the different markets the near-by positions here are rapidly approaching a point which will attract high-grade cotton towards this market at a premium now being paid on contracts. An appreciation of this condition has brought the Octobers held by exporters as hedges against their shipments on the market, and enabled a large short interest in that delivery for Western account to cover. The movement of the crop during September has failed to reach 900,000 bales, through the congestion which ensued as a result of the calamity at Galveston ; but it is expected that the movement during October, should the market remain on the present basis of values, will be the largest of which there is any record. As we approach the period when frost may be expected the nervousness of the trade becomes acute, and the tendency is to restrict speculative transactions to a small volume. So much depends this year upon the date of the occurrence of frost that we can hardly expect definite conclusions as to crop to be reached until after a killing frost.

Not in many years has there been such a wide diversion in crop estimates as at the present time, when we believe that the current estimates vary a million and a half bales between the extremes. None feel certain of the correctness of their position regarding the yield this season, as a late 'fall' would undoubtedly bring about an abandonment of small-crop estimates, and an early frost would cause those who hold large crop ideas to alter them at once. It is, therefore, difficult to express an opinion regarding a market which looks each day to the weather for its dominant factor ; but it is apparent that the effect of this sharp advance has been to eliminate a large short interest which has been replaced by the cotton which had been purchased by exporters and temporarily hedged while in progress of distribution among the spinners. Should we have an early frost we may expect that the distant positions in this market will rapidly advance to a premium. As a result of the advance in cotton there has been some improvement in trade conditions, and cotton goods have participated in the advance, though the distribution has not been on an extensive scale. Our American mills are buying slowly, and are apparently not yet ready to accept present prices for the basis upon which they will purchase their supplies for the season. There is a distinct change in the temper of the local feeling, which from being bearish has become bullish at the highest prices of the year, and our local trade are inclined to place more and more faith in the small-crop estimates regardless of the movement ; but it is noticeable that there is not the general speculation on the bull side which was so prominent a factor last season, though the cotton trade is almost as bullish this season as it was bearish last."

The Standard Oil Company have long been famed for the possession of a lucrative monopoly, for which they have been submitted to unmeasured abuse in both hemispheres, the name of Rockefeller constituting itself a public target to fling epithets at. Yet it does not appear that the Standard Oil Company have in any way made an unscrupulous use of their monopoly. Petroleum is essentially the poor man's light, and the most violent, if least disinterested opponents of the Standard Oil Company have been the Scotch oil companies, whose philanthropic exertions to raise "flash-point" to a degree that would shut out the major portion of their over-sea competition, have met with such approval from a good-hearted, if slightly ignorant, section of the Press. If present indications are borne into fruit, the Standard Oil Company will not enjoy its monopoly much longer. Prudence and philanthropy are often closely allied in commercial transactions, and the spectre of the Russian giant must have exercised a salutary effect on the Rockefeller market quotations. The first section of the pipe line from Batoum to the coast has been laid. When it is completed, Europe will be saturated with Russian oil. Even now the Russian exports to this country for the past eight months have been 59,750,000 gallons, against the 93,500,000 gallons of the Standard Oil Company. When the pipe line is completed (providing it does not choke in winter) Rockefeller oil will be at a sad discount in this country.

An Association for the advancement of the acetylene gas industry is in the course of formation, and its advent is to be welcomed, as rivalry in the means of producing artificial light is, next to that of food, one of the most welcome forms of public competition. Unfortunately, the Association would seem to be one of a rather one-sided nature, seeing that only one firm in this country manufactures the carbide, which is equivalent to having a single coal mine to supply all the gas companies, with the addition that the coal mine would also claim the right to stop all importation of rival coal. The Association, therefore, must necessarily assume a defensive character, as there is no room in a democratic organisation for a monopoly. It might be well for it to undertake, as one of its first duties, to ascertain whether the patents under which carbide of calcium are now being made in this country are capable of being substantiated as valid patents in a court of law. It is the common opinion among those competent to express an authoritative one upon the subject, that there exists no patent by which the manufacture of calcic carbide in this country can be controlled, and as the sole present producers would appear to have lately abandoned some proceedings long in contemplation against some manufacturing rivals, this seems to be the same.

Something very like a crisis is said to be apparent throughout the German wool industry and trade, and serious losses are said to have been made, noticeably in the wool-combing branch, some of the companies engaged in which have declared large dividends in quite recent years. One leading case is mentiond in which the whole of the reserves have been shown to be required merely to cover the depreciation of the material indicated by a recent stocktaking.

During the recently held fair at Nijni-Novgorod a meeting of representatives of the principal manufacturing firms and companies in Russia was held for the purpose of considering how to increase the exports of Russian manufactures—cotton goods especially—to Persia. One question discussed was that of establishing direct transactions between manufacturers and distributors in Persia, the trade being carried on, it appears, almost entirely through the instrumentality of merchants. It was stated that the more direct method had been tried and found unsatisfactory, one reason alleged for the failure being the unsatisfactory financial state of the Persian markets for some time past, and the very long credits required—twelve months at the least. The conclusion arrived at by the meeting was that the only acceptable mode of directly trading as between Russian producers and Persian dealers was the exchange of manufactures for Persian fruit, grain, and other agricultural products. The intelligence, which has already for some time past been well known, that Russian printed cotton goods are seriously competing with English in Northern Persia was amply confirmed by representatives at the conference, and a new explanation of this success was given. It appears that the bounties given by the Russian Government on the exports of prints are relatively much more liberal than those on other kinds of manufactures. It also transpired that not only prints but also cotton moleskins made in Russia are finding their way not only into Persia but also as far as Afghanistan and Baloochitan. Charges of want of enterprise and insufficient knowledge of the markets were made at the conference against the merchants who conduct this trade with and beyond Persia.

Our American friends have discovered a "circumstance," which militates, as they justly consider, against their prospects of "becoming the greatest exporting nation in the history of the world." Part of the foregoing is a quotation from an American paper, and the connection of the argument with the subject-matter to which it gave rise, is not perfectly clear ; the facts, however, are these. America, fully realising the boundless prospects associated with the entry of Russia as an industrial Power, has made tremendous efforts (even diplomatically, it is said) to supply the wants that arise when a semi-barbarous nation steps forward into the ranks of civilisation ; but its manufacturers have found, that a very large proportion of their manufactures, designed for the Russian market, must necessarily pass through English hands before they get to their destination. "Commission men" they call these British merchants who absorb, as they say, the greater part of the profit which should rightfully go to the Republic. In order to prevent this kind of trading in future, and to instil into the Russian mind, the advantage of paying "cash," a journal called "Industry and Trade" has been founded in New York, printed wholly in the Russian tongue, in which the precepts attached to the American idea of "quick business" are set forth.

It seems that after all it is possible for a country to have excellent technical and commercial schools without itself deriving much benefit from them. In the course of a German report quoted by the Vienna correspondent of the "Economist" the Austrian schools are highly praised, but it is added that their pupils afterwards find employment not in Austria but in Germany. Austrian industry and trade do not provide sufficient inducement to retain at home the graduates of these institutions. This non-progressive economic condition of the country is criticised with much freedom. It is ascribed, in the first place, to the want of unity between the several parts of the empire ; secondly, the Austrian merchant is said to be too lethargic and too much encumbered by "superfluous ceremony," that is to say, as we understand the term, he is too slow and too formal in his methods, lacking "the energetic will of the German." Moreover, the Austrians are too fond of ease and comfort to prove dangerous rivals in international competition, and where energy is shown conflicts within the country interfere with its success. Thus, notwithstanding its splendid natural resources, this fertile country cannot keep pace with rivals that are less favourably situated. This frank criticism is, we are told, exciting a good deal of attention in Austria, and the "Liberals" especially are laying it very much to heart. It is added that Austrian newspapers acknowledge its justice. The report is one of a series—title not given—upon "the rivals of Germany in the world markets." It is not stated that the reports emanate from official sources, but if they do, it is not unlikely that they are intended to furnish information for the service of the negotiations which will soon be entered upon for the renewal of the German commercial treaties expiring in 1903.

The recent proofs of the unity that binds together the portions of the British nation scattered over the globe, has received the respectful acceptance of our military rivals. But beyond this, a similar unity promises in those prosaic relations—those of trade and commerce—which must have a far more lasting influence in governing the conditions of the Empire than those of momentary war excitement. Canada was the first of the British dependencies to accord a Preferential Tariff to British manufactures. She, so far, has had nothing from us in return, though hoping that in due time a discrimination may be made in her favour in those food products in which she promises to become the most fertile country in the world. In the meantime the following is worthy of the deepest attention. A scheme, it appears, has been prepared to float large cargoes of iron and steel from the Erie and Michigan ports through the canals to Canadian centres. Concerning this project the "Toronto Mail and Globe" protests against the facilities of the Canadian canals being devoted to this purpose. "We get no benefit," says this organ, "from the traffic flowing down the great waterways built at such cost to displace British iron and steel." The canals, it observes, were not built to cripple the British iron and steel industries, and the "Toronto Mail" demands that a toll should be placed on every shipment of American iron and steel coming through the canals. How far this may be practicable is extremely doubtful, but is there no way in which we could reciprocate the feeling ?

FRAUD ON MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON AND CO.

With reference to a statement by our evening contemporary yesterday we are requested by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. to say that it is correct that a fraud has been committed in their firm's bookkeeping department in connection with their import business, and the matter is under investigation. But it has nothing to do with the mills under their agency or with their accounts as stated.

FAMINE FRAUDS AT AHMEDNAGAR.

The case against Lachmanial Tunilal, late temporary sub-engineer on famine duty, and five of his subordinates, says a correspondent, has resulted, after a trial of fourteen days, in the conviction of all the accused by the Sessions Judge, who has sentenced the chief offender to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000, and his accomplices to sentences varying from two to four years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each. These frauds only extended over the period of one week, and in amount were less than Rs. 1,000, having been brought to light very shortly after their inception.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments have been made :—

11th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant Jennings, from the South Lancashire Regiment, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

22nd Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Smith, from the Yorkshire Regiment, to be Officiating Double Company Officer.

23rd Punjab Pioneers.—Lieutenant Nicolas from 34th Pioneers, to be Double Company Officer.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant Hawes to be Adjutant.

7th Madras Infantry.—Major Lewis to command ; Captain Kendall to be 2nd-in-Command ; Captain Johnston to be 2nd Double Company Commander ; Captain Jeffcoat to be 3rd Double Company Commander ; and Captain Ralph to be 4th Double Company Commander.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty :—Lieutenant-Colonels Quentin, 4th Bombay Infantry, Bradley, I. S. C., and Duperier, R. E. ; Majors Panet, R. E., and Downing, I. S. C. ; Captains Kirkpatrick, 1st Punjab Infantry, Walker, 4th Gurkhas, and Money-Shewan, R. E. ; Lieutenants Lane, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Warburton, 5th Gurkhas, Browning, I. S. C., and Macpherson, 2nd Gurkhas.

Captain Chapman, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to South Africa.

Major Brett, 2nd-in-Command, 6th Madras Infantry, has been granted one year's leave to England on urgent private affairs.

Consequent on the appointment of Major Reed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General in the Madras Command, Captain Wilson commands Naini Tal Depot temporarily, and Lieutenant Sandeman, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, officiates as Station Staff Officer.

Lieutenant Syer, from the 1st Bombay Lancers, has been appointed to the 2nd regiment, Central India Horse.

The South Wales Borderers move by rail instead of route march from Meerut to Peshawar.

The Government of India have agreed to set aside the sum of two lakhs annually, provided, of course, finances permit, for the purpose of camps of exercise and instruction in the four commands.

The Government of India is now considering whether inducements can be offered to Volunteer officers on leave in England to go through the qualifying courses of instruction for officers of Militia and Volunteers.

AUGUSTA EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

A STORY OF A LONG LIFE.

HER SORROWS AND SYMPATHIES.

Miss Clara Tschudi has added to her other memoirs of Royal ladies a life of the Empress Augusta of Germany, and this is now available for English readers in a translation from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope. This story of a joyless, suffering, but withal heroic and beneficent life, will be read with great interest, especially as very little is still known in this country of the Empress Augusta, in spite of the exalted position she occupied for so many years. The story begins in Weimar, where Augusta, the daughter of the Hereditary Duke and the Grand Duchess Maria Paulowna of Russia, was born in 1811. She was therefore brought into close contact with Goethe and the literary circles in that "Athens of Germany." The transition from that atmosphere to the military Court of Berlin, whither she was brought as the bride of Prince William, afterwards Emperor William the First of Germany, was by no means an easy one. Augusta seems to have been condemned to spiritual loneliness throughout her long life. We get a glimpse of her in the early days at Weimar :

This unsatisfied longing for affection drove the child to self-concentration at an age when hearts are easily won, and made her find her keenest pleasure in study, because her teachers alone could understand and sympathise with her. The scholarly professor Weichbrot lectured for her, and Meyer the painter, author of a well-known German history of art, formed her taste ; but Goethe himself exercised by far the strongest influence in her development, and from the time that she daily saw and conversed with the great thinker, she never wavered in her admiration of him, nor ceased to feel grateful pride that she had been privileged to sit at his feet. She was Goethe's special favourite, though all her masters were fond of her and felt themselves inspired to renewed efforts by her zeal and constant craving for instruction. She lived the life of a student, and cared but little for that of the Court, to which she preferred the charms of literature and the history of the past. An heir to the throne of Weimar, Augusta's only brother, was born in 1818, and in 1824 Maria Paulowna took the children to St. Petersburg on a visit to their grandmother. Marie had already been, but Augusta made the journey for the first time, and it proved to be the only change in her young life which was passed in strict monotony at Weimar, where the days and months sped onwards with clock-like precision, accentuated only by the same regular walks, the same reception hours, the same masters, and the periodical visits to Goethe, marked off by the same unvarying interval of time.

On the evening preceding Prince William's arrival in Weimar she visited her great master, and probably confided all her uneasy fears to him, for, we are told, 'long after she left him the poet sat deep in thought, and then said gently and sorrowfully : 'May she be happy in the great restless world she is about to enter.'"

Her married life was one long spiritual alienation from a husband with whose tastes and character she had little in common.

From the very beginning, Augusta hardly existed for the Prince as a woman of intellect, he had neither appreciation nor comprehension of what she loved and valued, he did not even know what interested her, nor did he ever make the least effort to understand her thoughts and ideas. His own were absolutely absorbed with military matters, and so slight was his understanding for science and literature, that when he was asked to consent to the erection of a statue to the brothers Humboldt, in the capital, he agreed, but added,

"Though not so big as those of my generals."

And when the memorial to Goethe was unveiled, the monarch, who never missed a review, was conspicuous by his absence, though he watched the proceeding through his field-glass from a mound in Bismarck's garden.

We get some interesting glimpses behind the political scenes in Berlin at the time of the Crimean War. The Queen of Frederick William IV. was extremely anti-English, and Lord Bloomfield, our Ambassador, had to endure some indignities.

At a dinner party in Potsdam Lady Bloomfield was sitting by the King, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Meiningen was between the Queen and the wife of the English Secretary of Legation. Sir Augustus Loftus, when Elisabeth questioned her neighbour closely about the English army and the movements of the fleet, to which the Prince replied in detail ; after which, her Majesty suddenly turned towards Lady Loftus and exclaimed :

"How in the world can your Government think of making war against Russia? England is so small and Russia so big.

Lady Loftus replied with gentle tact that this was hardly the moment in which to discuss the relative war footing of nations, and that it would be best to wait and watch the issue of the contest.

Augusta's son Frederic, afterwards Emperor, was a striking contrast to his father, and we may add, to his son. He was entirely devoid of military enthusiasm.

He preferred peaceful occupations, and especially the study of the fine arts, and though he himself was never more than an amateur, he was an encouraging patron. He attended meetings of scientific men as well as artists, and in general liked to show himself friendly towards those upon whom his father turned his back.

It is an acknowledged fact that the marriage of the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess was a happy one, and that the wife became the confidante of her husband from the beginning. He looked upon men and events from her point of view, and was satisfied that their home life and the bringing up of the children should be in accordance with her wishes. Her sympathies were too English for the Germans, and it happened one evening when Bismarck allowed himself to comment upon her admiration for the institutions of her native land, that she angrily exclaimed,

"Remember, Prince Bismarck, that I am an English Princess."

"Your Royal Highness is mistaken," replied the Chancellor, bowing, "you are no longer an English Princess, but the German Crown Princess."

THE PRESENT EMPEROR.

The references to the present Emperor will be read with much interest. Here is his first appearance in the story :

Among the Princes and Princesses at this time assembled round the ageing Imperial couple, the eye rests with the deepest interest on the person of the present Emperor, who, more ambitious and adventurous than his father, early showed his repugnance to authority, and from a child opposed his own will to that of his parents. In defiance of the traditions of the House of Hohenzollern, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess tried to bring him up to the life of a civilian, rather than to that of a soldier ; and employed many means to gain their point, but unavailingly ; military affairs possessed an absorbing attraction for the boy, who saw himself in thought the leader of the war party and insisted upon treading in the footsteps of his ancestors.

The present travelled Emperor, with his hasty, impulsive character, his flowery and frequent speeches, gives rise to mixed opinions, which are, however, not openly expressed in Prussia. It may be that his faults are more conspicuous than they were then, and that his early accession to power has elated him, but it is certain that he was a great favourite as Prince, and that his clever, dauntless character and his simple, unpretentious manners won all hearts. His consort, Augusta Victoria, was born October 22nd, 1858, at the Castle of Sommerfeld. She is the eldest daughter of Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg and her mother nee Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, was a granddaughter of the Duchess of Kent.

The Empress Augusta's work in connection with the Red Cross Society was only one phase of her manifold and practical sympathy with all humanitarian effort. During the Franco-German War she was the life and soul of every agency directed to the alleviation of suffering.

A few days after the declaration of war 2,000 committees were at work under the guidance of the head office in Berlin, with 60 million marks at their disposal ; 677 private hospitals had been set on foot under the Queen's supervision, 4,431 men and 1,703 women had left for the seat of war as voluntary nurses of the wounded ; while at home 13,429 persons were occupied in the same way. The money that flowed into the Union of Women Workers under the Red Cross amounted to nearly 40 million marks, while gifts in kind were valued as little less than 15 millions. In the autumn months of 1870 alone, the Union received four million articles of clothing and 500 tons of food for distribution.

The aged Empress, who had survived her husband and her only son, died in January, 1890. It has been said that happiness persistently passed her by, but a life so devoted to good works, so dignified and heroic, cannot have been wanting in the deepest sources of blessedness and consolation.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. HABSBURG.

The following is the list of passengers to Trieste and Venice, per Austrian Lloyds s.s. Habsburg Captain R. Mitis, sailing to-day, from Victoria dock No. 7. Medical inspection at the dock shed at 2 p.m. sharp :—

Major Crosbie
Mrs Forrest
Miss Forrest
Master Forrest
Capt P C Gabbett
Miss Gabbett
Rev F Gregory
Mr Harvey
Miss Hamilton
Rev Jones
Mr and Mrs Kleme and infant
Two Misses Kleme
Master Kleme
Mr S Raina
Rev and Mrs W A Wilson

Mr Cercsole

TO PORT SAID.

Col Walter Perry

TO SUEZ.—Mr Sayliram

THE GRIEVANCE OF THE G. I. P. R.

PRESENT POSITION EXPLAINED.

THE extreme annoyance of Great Indian Peninsula Railway proprietors at the treatment they have received from the Government is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that some doubt is expressed as to whether the new issue of stock announced the week the mail left will be taken up. In the circular sent out by the Great Indian Peninsula Company no reason is assigned for this further issue of £2,575,000, of which £1,750,000 will be available for distribution among Great Indian Peninsula proprietors, and we are left to the conclusion that the Government, for reasons of its own, does not wish to keep the railway entirely to itself and is willing to give the old stockholders, whom it is buying out, a one-twentieth contingent share in the undertaking. After reciting that the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railway Companies have agreed to amalgamate for working purposes, and that the combined system will consist of 2,657 miles, affording direct communication by the broad gauge between Bombay and Upper India, Calcutta and Madras, the directors merely announce the issue already mentioned. The stock, says the "Daily Telegraph," will carry 3 per cent. interest, guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council for a period of twenty-five years, and will then be repayable at par. It will further be entitled to one-twentieth of any annual surplus profits beyond a fixed charge of 200 lakhs per annum. The stock, we should add, is to be issued at par, and in the ordinary way, with a 3 per cent. guarantee, and a possibility of something more, it would be much sought after. Let us try and see, then, what reason there can be for the hesitation of proprietors to accept their share of the new stock.

THE HARDSHIPS OF INVESTORS.

To make the matter clear we must recall that when the Government exercised its right to purchase the Great Indian Peninsula the price to be paid for each £100 of old stock was agreed to be £174-5s-11d. But instead of paying the capital sum in cash—some £35,000,000—the Government elected to pay it by means of an annuity. In consequence of the Court's decision as to the manner of arriving at the rate of interest to be adopted in the calculation, the capitalised value of an annuity, which admittedly ought to be worth £174, is saleable at no more than £149. We need not emphasise the hardship that has been caused to innocent investors, who relied on precedent, and who not unnaturally supposed that if they were paid by means of an annuity instead of by a lump sum down they would be able, if necessary, to realise without loss. There is the fact that trustees and others can now only obtain 149 for what they paid much higher prices. Now the Great Indian Peninsula stock is not offered for subscription in cash, but in substitution for an equivalent portion of the purchase value—£174-5s.-11d—of the old stock which is about to be converted into an annuity. Hence, to take a concrete instance, if a holder of £100 old stock gets £10 of the new stock, which is repayable at par in 25 years, with interest at 3 per cent. and contingencies in the meantime, he abates the loss on the conversion of his old stock to the extent of £10. Or we may put it in a different way. The "B" annuity—that is, the net annuity less the annual sinking fund necessary to replace the principal at the end of 48 years—has been fixed, we believe, at £4 15s. per nominal £100 of old stock. At 174 it returns but £2-14s. 6d. per cent., while the new stock yields a clear 3 per cent., with the possibility of something more.

THE NEW STOCK.

It would seem, then, that there is every reason for Great Indian Peninsula proprietors to accept as much of the new stock as they can obtain, subject to one reservation. In the case of small amounts it may not be worth while, since it is not only difficult to sell them, but it is a custom in the Stock Exchange that the seller of less than £100 of Indian railway stock pays the stamp and fee instead of the buyer. But for anyone who holds sufficient old stock to be able to get £100 and upwards of the new issue the exchange must be profitable, the more so as the new stock, with its contingencies, will probably go to a premium. What these contingencies may prove to be worth it is of course impossible to say but on the basis of the net earnings of 1898 and 1899 a one-twentieth share of the surplus profits beyond Rs. 200,00,000 for fixed charges should be equal to about 1-2 per cent. on the new issue of £2 575,000. In 1898 the net earnings of the two railways came to Rs.2,33,00,000 and in 1899 they were Rs. 2,6000 000. The average for the two years is thus Rs. 2,46 0,000. Deduct Rs. 2,00,00,000 for the stipulated fixed charge, and there remains a surplus of Rs. 46,50,000 of which the one-twentieth falling to the amalgamated system amounts to Rs. 2,32,500 or £15,500. This gives is equal to over 1-2 per cent on the new issue, ndas approximate idea of the return that may be expected in addition to the 3 per cent. guaranteed interest. That there should be even a suggestion of doubt as to the new issue being taken up is consequently very remarkable and the only explanation that we have heard is is" We were done over the annuity for the old stock, and when the new stock becomes redeemable at par in 25 years some other way will be discovered of getting out of the Government's latest obligation. "It is to be hoped that this bitter attitude of the prudent inverto will not escape notice in the proper quarter, for cannot to the advantag:. an Governmento; ant antagoses the thirty classes

KHANDALLA NOTES.

KHANDALLA, writes a correspondent, is certainly at its best now. The weather is delightful, the scenery picturesque and all the surrounding scenes full of life and beauty.

The hill crests with their multi-coloured garments, the low-land and valleys clad in brilliant green and the trees festooned with moss and creepers present a wonderful picture, which is impossible to describe. The effects produced by the setting sun too on the green and brown grass-lands are simply marvellous and enchanting.

Khandalla is renowned for its healthy climate and for its natural beauty as well, and being almost open, is considered to be always free from mosquitoes and malarial microbes, which are so much in evidence in damp and thickly-wooded places.

The Divali holidays brought a large number of visitors to Khandalla. The Khandalla Hotel was crowded to its utmost capacity and several visitors had to go elsewhere for want of accommodation. The hotel piano found many votaries and the tennis court in the hotel compound was and has since been much in request.

The Khandalla military depot, where men from different regiments stationed in various parts of the country are sent to recruit their health, is it is said, to be opened by the 15th of November. The Convalescent Home at Khandalla was opened as usual on the 15th of September last. Unlike many other hillstations the roads of Khandalla—private and public—are kept in excellent repair and lovers of cycling can rely upon finding many long and pleasant runs.

The building craze is gaining ground here day by day and though all the best sites have been already built upon, capitalists of every standing are attempting to secure any and every plot of ground available, some of them at almost fabulous prices.

THREE INTERESTING NEW MEDALS.

IN "'The Times' History of the War" there will be reproduced three new medals, which are likely when published to excite much interest not only as works of art but as historical memorials of the time. Two are from the hand of Mr. Emil Fuchs, a sculptor whose work has lately met with no small success in the Royal Academy and other exhibitions. The other is the medal about to be issued to the troops in memory of the South African campaign. The larger of Mr. Fuchs's medals is a commission from the Queen, and is intended by Her Majesty as a personal memorial for the end of the century. Executed in the dull oxidized silver which is now invariably employed by the French medallists, and which most people identify with the name of M. Roty, this fine medal presents on the obverse a head of the Queen and on the reverse the Angel of Victory announcing "Victoria" to the new century. The profile head of Her Majesty by Mr. Fuchs is one of the best likenesses that any sculptor or medallist has achieved, and is modeled with great skill and delicacy. The Queen wears the crown, and under it a wreath of laurel; these, the lace of the dress and cap, and the whole figure on the reverse are presented in very low relief and present almost the effect of a sketch. The figure of Victory, new-lighted on a globe where the name "Africa" is discernible, holds aloft a tablet bearing the word "Victoria." In Mr. Fuchs's smaller medal (2in. in diameter; the other is 3in.) we have designs specially indicating the war. On the obverse, a fallen soldier presses the British flag to his heart, while over him bends an angel crowning him with laurel. On the reverse, a very spirited Britannia sheathes her sword, while in the distance the British Army is seen marching to Table Bay to embark in the warships in the harbour; and the Sun of Peace, inscribed "Pax," is rising over the mountains. This medal has not been ordered by the Queen, but has been submitted to her. The third medal, which has been adopted by the War Office bears the head of the Queen in rather high relief; the reverse is a figure of Britannia holding out a wreath towards the soldiers who are pressing forward, while two warships are moored in the bay close at hand. This side of the medal is excellent, particularly the minute figures of the men, which are full of life and movement; the Queen's head is scarcely so good a likeness as that achieved by Mr. Fuchs. We presume that it would be a mistake to oxidize the silver. The soldiers would not appreciate anything less bright and sparkling than a new shilling.

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

THE progress in the construction of the Kalka-Simla Railway interests many, for every year the number of people who resort to the summer capital is increasing, and, good though the tonga-service is, visitors look forward to the time when they will be able to complete the journey by rail. The pressure upon the service during the whole month of October is such that some passengers have to leave at five o'clock in the morning, and others to content themselves with a seat in the mail-cart. This means discomfort and inconvenience, but it is unavoidable. So very naturally the railway is an object of interest and the present position of affairs may well be presented. The final reconnaissance of last year showed that a good alignment could be obtained, working to only 60 miles, with fairly easy curves and not excessively steep gradients. The preliminary estimate of cost was Rs. 83,66,500 for a line on the 2-feet gauge, and this has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Detailed surveys following the route generally selected in 1899 have been made up to the 40th mile from Kalka, and those from that point to Jutogh are being proceeded with. These should be finished by December, and then the surveys into Simla itself will follow; and these should be completed before February next. The route from Jutogh will run to the north, below Viceregal Lodge, and the line will pass through a tunnel between Bentinck Hill and Summer Hill. It will then turn eastward and will be carried along the hillside right until a point near Gorton Castle is reached. There another tunnel will be required; this will be under the Mall and the cart-road and the terminal station will be on the site of the present tonga terminus. As regards the work actually done, sanction for construction was received last April; the line has since been located as far as Solon. Earthwork on several miles in forest lands has been advanced and similar work will be begun in all cultivated areas now that the crops have been cleared off the land.

The following particulars will show how the construction of the railway has to be carried out:—The heaviest works on the line will be the tunnels behind the landslip at 7th mile of cart-road 2,200 feet long; and under the Baragh Hill near Dagshai, 3,700 feet long. Of the former more than 1-5th of the heading has already been done, and it is expected that the heading will be completed through by this time next year at latest. By that time the rest of the line up to Dagshai should be fully complete, and construction trains will be at once got to work as far as Dagshai. The Baragh tunnel has not advanced so rapidly; arrangements are being made to start drilling by compressed air here; and it is hoped that the heading may be through by June, 1902. By that time the line elsewhere should be fully complete up to the Taradevi gap, mile 53. Besides the above tunnels there will be 3 other tunnels about 1,100 feet long, and 45 short tunnels from 80 to 500 feet long. The gross aggregate of these 50 tunnels will be about 20,000 lineal feet along the whole line. Since April last over 2,000 lineal feet of heading have been driven by hand labour. There will be considerable lengths of arched galleries along the steep hillsides; but no large bridges will occur anywhere. In view of the numerous tunnels, all passenger vehicles will probably be lighted by electricity generated by the motion of the trains. Vacuum brakes will probably be fitted to all vehicles. Twenty-five miles of rails, 41lbs. per yard, have already arrived at Kalka; and the remainder are now under supply. Two engines, weighing 20 tons each 2-feet gauge, have been built by Sharp Stewart, and are awaiting shipment; and drawings for rolling stock to the same gauge are ready.

It will be noticed that the railway is said to be on the 2-feet gauge, and some surprise may be felt that a line which is to connect Simla with the plains and which will have a large amount of rolling stock should be on this gauge when the Government have decided that the gauge for military lines to the frontier is to be 2 feet 6 inches. The contract, however, with the State was originally made for a 2-feet gauge, but the Company would probably agree to construct the line as a 2 feet 6 inch one if the Government on their part would consent to modify some of the very stringent clauses which now exist. Such modifications, we understand, would not cost the State anything, but they would strengthen the hands of the Directors in dealing with the traffic. The Government assuredly should favour a 2 feet 6 inch line, if only for the reason that then some of the rolling-stock could be transferred in case of emergency to the frontier military lines. But to ask the Company to increase their capital by the sum involved in changing from the 2 feet, to 2 feet, 6 inch, without giving in return some small concessions is scarcely fair. This point is still under reference between the Government and the Directors, and the latter have purposely refrained from ordering rolling-stock until final orders are issued. The public are closely concerned in this question of gauge, for they will travel in much greater comfort if the lines is on the 2 feet 6 inch. It should be remembered that the line is being built entirely by private enterprise and with no guarantee, and therefore the concessions now asked are only reasonable. If they meant any considerable sacrifice of public money by the State the case might be different, but they will not. The rates fixed for traffic are very low indeed compared with those on the Darjeeling Railway, and they should be noted as showing how the Company will serve the public. Thus the fare per mile for 1st class passengers will be only 3 annas, as compared with 6 annas; for 2nd class, 2 annas as against 3 annas; and for 3rd class, 9 pies as against 15. In goods the charges per maund per mile for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class will be 3 pies as against 8 pies; and for 4th and 5th class, 4 pies as against 11. With such reasonable charges there will be no cause of complaint as to high rates, and the Company might certainly be granted some elasticity in regulating them between the minimum and maximum :—"Pioneer."

RUSSIAN DESIGNS IN THE BALTIC.

SWEDEN INCREASING HER NAVY.

THE recent announcement that the Swedish navy is to be very largely increased has attracted some attention in political quarters, for it is obvious that Sweden would not add to her naval expenditure if she did not discern some valid reason for adding to the national burdens. Although united under the same monarch, Norway and Sweden have separate navies, and in both countries ("says the "Manchester Guardian") there is considerable uneasiness felt at the action of Russia in Finland. So long as the grand duchy maintained its semi-independence it was, in fact, a sort of buffer State between Russia and Scandinavia; but recent events have made it clear that Finland is slowly but surely to be reduced to the position of a Russian province and in time, no doubt, it is intended to place the administration in the hands of Russian officials. The difficulty of discovering any adequate domestic motive for fruitless attacks on the Finnish Constitution recently undertaken by the Russian Government has given rise in the Scandinavian peninsula to a widespread conviction that Russian statesmen have very serious reasons for wishing to obtain direct administrative control of the Finnish frontier where it marches with Sweden and Norway, the most popular reading of the situation being that Russia hopes in course of time to obtain a port on the Atlantic by bringing pressure to bear on the Scandinavian kingdoms. But even where no definite reason is assigned there is unquestionably a feeling of uneasiness as to Russian designs, and the decision to largely increase the Swedish navy is regarded as attributable to the determination on the part of Sweden to be prepared for the contingency of trouble arising with Russia.

WHAT A BANK HOLIDAY MEANS TO THE RAILWAYS.

ON Bank Holidays, when the weather is fine, great crowds, as everybody knows, leave the Metropolis. But it may not be generally realised what these great crowds amount to. Mr. George Wade has been collecting some interesting information on the subject, which he sends to the "Railway Magazine." From this we gather that on a recent August Bank Holiday there were issued from the chief stations in London of our ten most important railway companies no less than 700,000 tickets, including those issued from Friday night before, onwards, for this holiday's purposes. This means that there was carried from London stations in those three days a host of folks whose numbers exceeded the whole population of Glasgow in 1891. Where were the 700,000 bound for? Destinations in every part of the Kingdom, but the greater number out for the day were going to the nearest seaside town—which is Southend. Some 70,000 holiday-makers went there. Three lines carried over 60,000 of these by rail. The Tilbury and Southend Railway brought the pretty number of 30,000; next the Great Eastern rolled along with 19,000 more; and, as if poor Southend had not enough mouths to feed then, the Midland trots in with another 12,000. Its catering capabilities were taxed to the utmost; many of the people who went to Southend that day could not get enough to eat, others of them never got a bite except what they had brought with them.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 6d. per bottle

LADY SMITHERTON'S CANVASSING.

LADY SMITHERTON had never been known to take any interest in politics before. When the occasion required she would dutifully echo her husband. But to-day she had caught a touch of scarlet fever.

Her sudden desire to go canvassing was not, therefore, so startling to Lord Smitherton. He objected to women meddling in politics, but a few votes, he argued, might be won for the cause by the sight of Lady Smitherton's new Paris frock and his smart pair of bays in some of those drab streets where the Liberals were strongest.

And, so much to the delight of the Tory candidate and his election agent, Lady Smitherton arrived at the central committee-rooms, eager for a new experience. To the horror of the coachmen, he was ordered to drive off a few minutes later beyond the boundaries of all that he held respectable into a neighbourhood of squat and ugly streets.

It was in one of these that he drew up, a facetious working man inquiring if "the kerridge 'adn't lost its blooming wye." Lady Smitherton was conscious of her heart beating a little faster as she tried to ignore this remark and the curious stare of a dozen unkempt children, who seemed to spring out of the ground as she advanced to the nearest house. John, the coachman, in describing to the kitchen of Smitherton House what happened next, said it made his heart stand still the sudden way the door of that house opened and a tousled head like a Jack-in-the-box shot out of it.

This strange apparition evidently belonged to the wife of the voter.

It must therefore be appeased. But Lady Smitherton forgot her fine periods about the Empire, forgot even to ask after the wide-eyed child that an opened door revealed clinging to draggled skirts, and could only stammer out that she had come to ask for the vote of the good woman's husband.

"And what d'yer offer for it?" said the woman. Lady Smitherton was taken aback.

"Will yer give him a decent roof to live under and a decent wage to live by, eh?" the woman continued.

The Government will, of course, do its best for you. But there is an even more important question before the country—"

Lady Smitherton was about to expatiate on the duty of patriotism, when a neighbour, who had been listening, broke in.

"It ain't no good," she said. "'Er 'usband's dead."

The figure in the doorway gave an hysterical laugh. "Why did yer give the show awye?" she cried, and without more ado banged the door.

The next house was hardly more promising. In the first place the smell of the place was intolerable, being a mixture of stuffiness and fried fish.

Lady Smitherton had heard something of overcrowding, but she had no idea what it really meant, and the discovery that six families lived in a house which she would have been sorroy to offer as a whole to her coachman made her feel quite sick.

She got no farther than the family on the first floor.

The husband was out, as usual, and the woman inclined to be impertinent.

"It's all very kind of you to come to the likes of us," she said, but you 'ad better stay at 'ome. We don't want pretty faces and fine clothes and talk about patriotism down 'ere, and my 'usband 'e don't vote for your man. 'E says 'e's 'and in 'and with that dook of Smither something who squeezes the last penny out of us poor folk."

"Duke of Smither——" Lady Smitherton felt dazed. Then it flashed on her mind that she had heard her husband talk of some property in the neighbourhood, and abuse the County Council for trying to interfere in its management. And this horrible street was it. She did no more canvassing that afternoon.

* * * * * * *

"Will you do me a favour?" said Lady Smitherton to her husband after dinner the same day.

"You want to go canvassing again?" he asked playfully. Lady Smitherton smiled.

"It's not quite that," she said, "although I had a very interesting afternoon."

Then, with sudden directness: "Do you know Osgold-street"

"Yes, a bad neighbourhood, bad neighbourhood. Great heavens, did you go there?"

He looked troubled.

"I did, and I understand we own it. What I want you to do is to pull it down or improve it in some Way. The rents are merciless."

"My dear child, you might improve it to doomsday. It would be just as bad again on the next day. You can do nothing with that class of people. And as for the rents, they are at their proper market value. My agent sees after them. I know nothing about the place."

Lady Smitherton set her face.

"Then you will do nothing for them?" she said. "Very well, I shall canvass for the Liberal candidate to-morrow. He promises at least to do his best to do something."

Lady Smitherton very nearly carried her threat into execution. Lord Smitherton, however, surrendered at the last moment. The scandal would have been too great. He has promised to pull down his slum property and build model flats. Unfortunately for the Liberal candidate, his letter to his agent directing him to find room for his tenants while the houses are being pulled down, and offering to spend a large sum of money on the model dwellings, has found its way into the papers, and has been exploited by the Tory candidate as a practical illustration of the anxiety of the leaders of his party to provide better houses for the working classes.

Lady Smitherton's views, however, still continue to be a cause of great anxiety to her husband. He wishes to goodness that she had never gone canvassing.—"Westminster."

THE ENGLISH COTTON MARKET.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the "Manchester Guardian" on the 8th October says:—

Sir,—The recent big rise in the price of cotton, the consequent stoppage of mills, and the heavy loss arising therefrom, as well as the dislocation of trade, have produced a very serious state of things, and it behoves all interested to endeavour to find a remedy. Heretofore Liverpool has been the cheapest and best market, where the spinner finds a good selection of cotton at his disposal. Now whatever the reason may be, Liverpool has not been and is not getting the quantity of cotton it requires. Opinions of course differ as to the causes, but there is a very general consensus of feeling that the Liverpool arrival contract is too restricted, and these restrictions—some of them, at any rate,—I think ought to be removed; for whatever tends to facilitate tendering against future contracts will also tend to attract cotton to the port. As the arrival contract at present stands with the low middling clause no seller dare (unless at the great risk of being penalised) tender anything under fully low middling to middling; therefore to make the low middling clause thoroughly operative it is absolutely necessary to have a good ordinary clause inserted. A short time since a committee of merchants and brokers met representatives from Manchester when the insertion of the good ordinary clause in the Liverpool contract was cordially approved and the feeling in favour of this I understand, has largely increased in Manchester since. It is much to be regretted that this has not been accomplished. The insertion in the contract of an "ordinary clause" was brought before the Association a few days ago, and although largely supported was rejected, which many think was a wise course on the part of the members of the Association, as the change seemed too drastic, and a good many had misgivings as to its working; but with the good ordinary clause no such objections might be raised. I feel certain that had the good ordinary clause been in operation the recent steep rise in September delivery would not have assumed the proportion it did; for a very much larger quantity of cotton would have been tenderable and consequently the prices would not have risen so high. Another effort however, is to be made, and the following proposal will be submitted to the Liverpool Cotton Association by one of its members on an early date:—"That on and after 1st October, 1901, the official future delivery contract shall be on the basis of middling with good ordinary clause." The buying brokers are numerically the strongest power in the Cotton Association and if it is the wish of their clients that their support and vote should be given in favour of the above resolution, I feel sure that it will be carried into effect, and to some extent the first step will be taken in preventing "corners" in the cotton market and consequent inflation of prices. The change would thus be of great and I hope, lasting benefit to the spinner and the trade at large.

ADVICES from Erzerum state that the Kurds made an attack on the acting Russian Consul and a Russian Colonel travelling near Erzindjian. Their luggage was stolen and two soldiers belonging to the escort were killed. Five Kurds were killed.

MR. HARRY ATTRILL, a gentleman well-known in South London, and a member of an old Camberwell family, was killed while elephant hunting near Port Elizabeth. Mr. Attrill, accompanied by his assistant, Crick, went out elephant hunting and killed one female elephant and wounded a calf. They got within 20 yards of another huge female elephant, and both fired, bringing the monster on to its knees. Notwithstanding the charge of the guns penetrating the forehead her ladyship was still game, so much so that she raised her great weight, and, facing both of the barrels which were directed towards her, charged with great fury. The two sportsmen separated, and both got into positions where neither could see the other. Crick subsequently saw the elephant sitting on Mr. Attrill. She crushed the life out of him.

THE BATTLE OF BERG-EN-DAL.

ASTONISHING ACCURACY OF NAVAL GUNNERS.

MR. H. H. S. PEARSE, the "Daily News" war correspondent, writes from Belfast on the literally uphill battle of Berg-en-Dal:—The rocks of this kopje (aformidable one near the Dingaan Monument) form in themselves a natural fortress of considerable strength, and the Boers had improved it by throwing up stout walls, which they call "schantzes," and are sangars forming secure cover for two hundred men or more, the majority having loop-holed nooks to crouch in, that would be proof against any but direct hits from lyddite shells. Behind that kopje their horses were penned in a kraal beside the little farmhouse of Berg-en-Dal. The only line of retreat was along the neck of the spur, and thence into one or other of the ravines that flank it. Retreat, if it became inevitable, was intended to be covered by the Boer Long Tom, and a fifteen-pounder of high velocity, posted on a cross kopje where the spur juts out from foothills of the mountain range, about a mile and a half off. But these guns were reduced to silence by the bluejackets under Captain Bearcroft, who threw lyddite shells from the Four-point-seven with astonishing accuracy and effect at a range of eight thousand five hundred yards. Two twelve-pounders and a second 4·7 from the ridge near Dingaan Mountain were also pounding away at Long Tom and his invisible companion. Unable to stand this, the enemy's artillery retired, and thenceforth Captain Bearcroft's naval gun directed its fire on the kopje, until a heliograph twinkling at a point far down the valley made signal that Buller's infantry were waiting to advance. We learned afterwards, though this could not be seen from any position near Belfast, that Dundonald's mounted troops away on the right had been checked in their attempt to cut across the road that leads to Dalmanutha Station less by opposition from the Boer main body than by our own shells, which poured ceaseless showers of shrapnel over the intervening ridge into the valley by which Lord Dundonald was trying to intercept the Boer retreat from Berg-en-Dal. But for this escape for the two hundred who were yet unwounded would have been almost impossible. As it was, they remained perilously long, thinking perhaps that there was less danger in lying behind rocks than in crossing the bullet-swept ridge. Lord Roberts brought none of his infantry into the actual fight, though they were deployed as on the previous day, facing Boers who still clung to kopjes on the foot of Steyn's Plaats mountains and on whom a terrific rifle fire was kept up for hours, but with what effect it would be impossible even now to say. General Buller's brigades moving up from the south, were hidden from view by high ground. Rifles flashing darts of scarcely visible flame from the Berg-en-Dal, however, told that the Boers posted there saw some mark to aim at, and presently it became evident that their shots must have told, for the movements of infantry along that valley ceased.

"A TORRENT OF SHELLS."

Then two batteries of Royal Horse came out of the hollow circled road, where low ridges screened them from the enemy's view, and got into position, a mile in front of our naval guns, whence they could enfilade the sangars. But they were not in a hurry to open fire until, after a bombardment lasting nearly three hours, Buller's infantry began to move forward again. Then suddenly the whole force of attacking artillery opened with a torrent of shells on the fortified kopje, our two naval guns joining in the din, and infantry in their lines only a little darker than withered grass were seen advancing steadily to the assault. There were the 2nd Rifle Brigade going directly for their enemies, and the Inniskilling Fusiliers, who took the advantage of dead ground, which enables them to get within striking distance without serious losses. The Boers, who remained steadfast in the stronghold unmoved by Artillery fire until the last moment, sprang to their feet, fired a few hasty rounds at point blank range into the Rifle Brigade, and then made for their horses, many of which had by this time been killed by shell fire. Many mounted, others ran on foot, all at their utmost speed running like hares across the wooded ridge to gain the shelter of ravines. They had to get over a stretch of dry grass, where a man and horse showed up distinctly, and the dust stirred up by storms of shrapnel bullets and the yellow fumes from bursting lyddite. It seemed to spectators that several fell there, and how any got through the leaden rain is a mystery. There scarcely seem to be room for a man to walk unscathed between the shrapnel bullets. It was from the Horse Artillery batteries previously hidden that the most rapid and accurate fire was brought to bear on the fugitives as they ran. But artillery rarely does much damage to men scattered in full flight.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SIR WILLIAM LYNE, the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, delivered the financial statement in the Legislative Assembly on October 4. He said that he had been compelled to postpone the statement for so long owing to the necessity of pushing on urgent legislation dealing with the wharves, resumption, and reorganisation with the Sydney Corporation and other urgent measures. The Government commenced the year ended June 30 last without any credit balance, but he believed that the results since achieved would be satisfactory to the country. Notwithstanding the large falling off in last season's clip the increased price of wool had enriched the growers by several millions. This combined with a record production of wheat and a satisfactory advance in the mineral industries, had induced a general measure of prosperity. The revenue was estimated at £9,809,891, and the actual returns, including the amounts recovered, represented £10, 268,087. The expenditure amounted to £10,098, 857, including accounts left over from the previous year, and £150,000 redemption deficiency bills, showing a credit balance of £169, 230, against which had to be placed an extraordinary expenditure for plague suppression of £84,451, and for the South African contingents of £157,984. This left a net excess of expenditure over revenue of £73,205. Sir W. Lyne dwelt at length on the transfer of the Customs Excise and Post Office to the Commonwealth. He intended to introduce a Bill in the present Session abolishing the use of postage stamps for revenue purposes, and substituting new revenue stamps. He also proposed to remove the Government Savings Bank from the control of the Post Office, and intended to amalgamate it with the Savings Bank of New South Wales, and to place the institution under the administration of a Public Trustee. The Treasurer estimated the revenue for the coming year at £10,360,899, including the surplus returnable by the Commonwealth after allowing reductions for the expenses of the Federal Government amounting to £168,129. The expenditure was estimated at £10,357,420, but he did not intend to alter the tariff, as he had pledged himself not to interfere with the fiscal question, neither would he alter the taxation. He was pleased to say that he had recently been able to very successfully place Treasury Bills locally, and also that the Imperial Government had sanctioned the investment by trustees of trust moneys in Colonial Stocks. Sir W. Lyne's statement was well received by the House, and the Treasurer was frequently cheered.—Reuter.

A NEW METHOD OF ANÆSTHESIA.

PATIENTS suffering from a weak heart cannot, as is well known, be put under chloroform without danger. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Chicago surgeon has discovered a way of performing operations upon such persons without pain and without sending them to sleep, and consequently without risk of life. His method is merely to inject cocaine into the spinal canal. The spinal marrow—a sort of telegraph wire between the extremities of the body and the brain—apparently absorbs cocaine, injected not into the marrow itself but into the canal. As soon as absorption has taken place telegraphic communication may be said to be interrupted for the time being between the nerve end, where sensations of pain are received, and the brain where they are felt. The method is said to have been successfully tested in the Cook County Hospital, when a man's right leg was removed. The patient's vitality was very low, and time was consumed by the cocaine to accomplish complete insensibility to pain. About ten minutes before the operation was wholly over, however, the subject showed evidence of collapse, and a mild application of chloroform was administered. During the whole time the patient had all his mental faculties, and declared that he could not feel the knife. It was an hour and a quarter before the numbness had entirely left his body. The patient's condition, the surgeons say, is highly satisfactory. Another more delicate operation with the use of cocaine was performed upon a woman, who did not suffer a twinge of pain, although the operation is one of the most perilous in surgery.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

WE would require to go a long way back to find an important meeting of the Royal Liverpool Club in which such disagreeable weather was encountered as that with which the competitors had to put on last week at Hoylake. It may be that the R.L.G.C. have been fortunate in past years—in fact, I think that the majority of the members who have been in the habit of attending the gatherings would acknowledge that they have been exceptionally so—but last week's experience certainly subtracted a great deal from the past kindnesses of the Clerk of the Weather as with the exception of a short spell on each medal day, the conditions alternated between heavy rain and half gales of wind.

From a golfing point of view the last was an uninteresting meeting—at least uninteresting in comparison with recent years, as in addition to the absence of Mr. Ball and of our friends from North of the Border, there were also missing Mr. C. E. Dick and Mr. Charles Hutchings, the last-named of whom rarely misses an important fixture of the R.L.G.C. In consequence the scratch honours of the week were supposed to rest between Messrs. H. H. Hilton and Graham, and these anticipations proved to be correct, as whereas the former proved successful on the first day with a score of 81 as against 83, the tables were turned on the second day, Mr. Graham winning with a total of 79 against 81 recorded by his opponent—a clear case of honours being easy, especially as the aggregate totals of the two players were exactly the same, viz., 162. A peculiar feature of Mr. Hilton's two medal scores was that on both days he returned the same score, 81, and that on both occasions he was 41 out and 40 home.

The handicap honours of the week undoubtedly fell to Mr. A. L. Dinn, who, in addition to heading the field on the first day with the unusually low return (considering the conditions of the weather) or 78 net, also easily annexed the aggregate prize with a total of 163, and at one period on the second day it appeared probable that he would once again sweep the board, notwithstanding a substantial reduction in his handicap. But a little over-anxiety and the influence of the blinding rain in which he had to finish the last four or five holes were the cause of an indifferent finish. One of the best performances of the meeting was undoubtedly that of Mr. H. P. Crowther on the second day, and it was distinctly hard lines that he received no reward with an actual return of 82, and that on an indifferent day for play.

The course at Hoylake, particularly through the green, was in excellent condition, but there was a general complaint amongst the competitors that the putting greens were not running as true as they might have been expected to do, judging by their appearance, which was really fine. This may have been due to the abnormally heavy rainfall of the past two weeks, but for some reason or other the ball had a habit of bobbing about near the hole and so had a most demoralising effect even on the best of putters.

Congratulations to Mr. W. Dod on his most recent success in the autumn meeting of the Wallasey Club. This player only joined the club at the beginning of the present season, and as he has annexed the scratch medals at both the spring and autumn meetings, in addition to being far form a stranger to handicap honours he has certainly every reason to feel satisfied with his first year's play in connection with the Cheshire club. It may be mentioned that previous to this season no player had succeeded in beating 80 in a competition over the Wallasey course, but Mr. Dod has twice accomplished the feat, with returns of 79 at both the spring and autumn meetings.

According to schedule, as our American friends have it, Harry Vardon and J. H. Taylor duly turned out for the Open Championship of the United States, decided at Ontwentsia, near Chicago, last week, and once more fought their battle over again, on this occasion with a slightly different result from that recorded at St. Andrews in June. Still the result was sufficiently narrow, in favour of Vardon, to still leave open the question of supremacy between the two rivals, and only tends to whet the appetites of those interested in the game for a good match—a match over at least four first-class greens—when the champion and the American champion arrive once more on their native soil.

It was in truth a great fight between the twain, as after two days of hard battling only two strokes divided them. Still it was a struggle in which the Ganton man had always slightly the better of the argument after the conclusion of the first round, in which Taylor led the way with abrilliant round of 76. Vardon, however, assumed the lead at the end of the first day's play, only one stroke, however, separating him from the Mid-Surrey player. At the end of the third round the Ganton man had increased his lead to the comfortable but not quite safe one of four strokes. Four strokes is a great many to concede to anyplayer with first-class pretensions, much more so to Vardon, and although the champion made a praiseworthy effort he found the task just beyond his powers, and eventually had to rest satisfied with a total of 315 two strokes behind that of Vardon, who finished in 313, or an average of 78 1-4 per round. It is notable that neither player exceeded 80 in any of the four rounds played.

Following Taylor came David Bell, of the Midlothian Club, who in finishing only eight strokes behind the champion accomplished a performance quite equal, if not superior to any previous feat in the American Championship; whilst Laurence Auchterlonie's many friends on this side of the Atlantic—particularly those at St. Andrews—would feel gratified in seeing the ex-amateur in the fourth position, four strokes behind Bell. In fact, considering the margin which divided Taylor and even Vardon from Braid and the rest of the competitors at St. Andrews the positions of Bell, Auchterlonie, and Smith in being only ten, fourteen, and fifteen strokes respectively behind the winner's total are distinctly creditable, and rather tend to the conclusion that the visit of the two great English players has had a benefical effect on the game of the professionals in the States.

By the way, there now appears little probability of a meeting taking place between Vardon and Taylor whilst they are in America, as the champion has signified his intention of coming home early this month, whilst Vardon has found it impossible to play the proposed match in aid of the Galveston Fund. On the whole, the inability to come to an arrangement is probably for the best—at least, as far as the game over here is concerned—as it might be the cause of doing away with the possibility of a game in the old country, which we are all so anxious to see; whilst on account of the fact that Taylor has apparently not yet become acclimatised, and that Vardon must surely be becoming at least a little stale after his manifold encounters, there would be a tendency to detract from the interest of the match—at least, as a test of supremacy.

Braid is still having a busy time. Following his successful appearance at Kilmalcolm, where he tied with Sandy Herd at the head of the field, he has been called upon to meet two of the most prominent of the younger generation in T. G. Renouf and T. Williamson and that he emerged from the ordeal unscathed notwithstanding that he had to labour under the disadvantage of playing on the home green of each of his opponents, redounds to the credit of even such a great player as the Romford man. His match with Renouf, in particular appears to have been very fine indeed and the youngster apparently played up most pluckily as it was only by a wonderful performance on the homeward journey in which his short game bordered on the phenomenal, that he succeeded in halving the match in which Braid at one time stood in the comfortable position of three up and nine to play. The quality of the golf played is exemplified by the fact that both golfers finished the round within two strokes of the existing record of the course which stands to Renouf's credit at 68. The Carlisle and Silloth club officials were particularly gratified with their protege's plucky effort. They had every reason to be.

Williamson was hardly so successful as Renouf, as the big man defeated him at Nottingham by 3 up and 2 to play on the 35 hole played. It was far from an indifferent performance, however, as Braid is in great form this year. By the way, a home-and-home match between Renouf and Williamson would prove particularly interesting; on form, there should be very little between them.

The success of the Troon Club in the annual competition for the Glasgow "Evening Times" trophy is interesting to Lancashire golfers, in the fact that Mr. W. Girdwood Stewart, who at one time was a prominent member of the Lytham and St. Annes Club, was one of the representatives of the winning team, and if reports be true had a great deal to do with the success of his side. In the final rounds they had all their own way, but in the earlier stages of the

WTITERS AND READERS.

LADY KNUTSFORD, who is a niece of Lord Macaulay, has been writing a memoir of her father Zachary Macaulay. The book, which should be of real importance, will be published before long by Mr. Arnold. Zachary Macaulay's fame has rather been submerged by that of his more illustrious son the historian. Yet for many years he was one of the most active figures in English public life. Not Wilberforce himself did more to bring about the abolition of the slave trade in the British Empire.

As might be supposed, Zachary Macaulay left a full and varied correspondence, and Lady Knutsford has given large selections from it. It follows also that we shall, in these letters of the father, get many glimpses of the son. As a young man Zachary Macaulay spent several years in Sierra Leone, and his journals of that time are a contribution to the story of the Empire. They tell of the difficulties which beset these early settlements on the African coast in a difficult time, for we were at war with Bonaparte.

Sir Henry Acland has a portrait of Ruskin to which exceptional interest attaches, for one reason because it has never been published. It is the portrait that Millais painted at Glenfinlas in the year 1854. Ruskin is seen standing beside the stream of the glen, and over against him is the Gneiss Rock, familiar in one of his own most masterly sketches. By permission of Sir Henry Acland the portrait is being reproduced in the "Turner and Ruskin' book which Mr. George Allen is just bringing out.

Here is a pleasing fact as to the circulation of Sir Edwin Arnold's poem The Light of Asia. Within the past twelve years Messrs. Kegan Paul have sold sixty thousand copies—that is to say, an average of five thousand copies a year. This figure is sure to rise in the next twelve months, since they are bringing out an edition at a lower price. In fact, it will be at two prices, —eighteenpence and a florin, as against three-and-sixpence before. The poem—of which the Queen has always been counted a warm admirer—has been reset for the new edition.

On October 8th Mr. Fisher Unwin published an edition of Tales told in the Zoo by F. Carruthers Gould and F. H. Carruthers Gould in the Colonial Library. These tales are supposed to be told by an old adjutant stork in the Zoological Gardens to the assembled birds located there, and they deal with legendary and folk-lore stories of the origins of various creatures, mostly birds, and their characteristics. North America, Borneo, Australia, Asia, Europe and the British Isles have been drawn upon and amongst the subjects dealt with are How the Kingfisher got his plumage, How the Hoopoes got their crests, How the Ant-Bear was made, and folk-lore connected with the Peewit, the Wren the Blackbird, the Hornbill, the Heron, the night, ingale, the Swallow, the Bell-bird of South America, the Cormorant, the Missol Thrush, the Australian Bralgah and the laughing Jackass. The book is fully illustrated. By "F. C. G." whose cartoons have achieved world-wide fame.

Sir Herbert Maxwell is to give us a second series of essays about Nature under the title Memories of the Month. The first series appeared several years ago, and soon ran out of print. The type having unfortunately been broken up, copies of the book could not be obtained by some people in far parts who wanted it. This is a companion volume of entirely new matter, but appealing to the same love of Nature in all her phases. Sir Herbert gathers together notes and observations, as he jotted them down, the fruit of hours out of doors.

A posthumous work by Mr. H. D. Traill, the title and subject of which are England, Egypt and the Soudan, will appear shortly. It is a comprehensive resume of the history of Egypt from the time of Mehemet Ali to the death of the Khalifa. Mr. Traill took a great interest in Egypt, and one of his books is a life of its present virtual ruler, Lord Cromer. While the new volume treats of Egypt over a long period, it is not itself unduly long. Messrs. Constable, who publish it, have provided useful maps.

Being asked what is the idea of his new novel, Mr Zangwill replied very readily, "Well, it has taken me several hundred pages to express it." It may be said of "The Mantle of Elijah," however, that it is in some part a political novel—or, rather, a novel of English affairs beginning in the mid-Victorian period; and coming up to our own day. Mr. Zangwill's reading of things brings a war into the story, so it should be known that it was conceived and written before our campaign in South Africa. It was a case of being a prophet, even like Elijah.

Mr. Richard Whiteing has been writing a series of articles in one of the American magazines on Paris of to-day. They are being gathered into a book, which Mr. Murray has arranged to publish in England. To another book that he will have ready earlier a certain mystery attaches. The title is "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," and no doubt debate will arise on the point. Are they actual letters? They were offered to Mr. Murray as such, but for the rest readers will be in as good a position to decide as he is. He no doubt accepted them on their literary merits, which are undeniable.

The Rev. James Adderley has been engaged upon a study of St. Francis of Assisi, the figure in Church history whom Manning took as a model. Mr. Adderley's object has been to compile a small life of the saint for such as may not be able to obtain the larger books. His volume is based upon the life of St. Francis by M. Paul Sabatier, who contributes a preface. At the outset Mr. Adderley draws a picture of the times in which his subject lived. Then he proceeds to sketch the work of the "little poor man of Assisi," as he calls him. The book is in Mr. Arnold's autumn list.

A book should have promise which contains notes of personal conversations with such men as Sir John Moore and Sir Sidney Smith. A volume so dowered is announced by Messrs. Black—namely, the diaries and letters of an English soldier, Captain Boothby, R.E., between the years 1805 and 1809. Captain Boothby was no mere journal-maker, and his personal experiences of travel and the little homely touches which he adds here and there, make him live before us. From his first joyous start in the coach for Portsmouth to his sad return after the death of his beloved chief, Sir John Moore, he is felt through every page.

Not long ago Dr. Haffkine, whose battle against plague in India has excited so much interest, was in this country. Those who met the doctor—for he is still under middle-age—will hear with interest of a book by him and Dr. Klein. It is a study of the history, clinical features, pathology, and bacteriology of the plague. It includes suggestions as to general preventative measures, and an exposition of the system of inoculation against the disease, which has been pursued in India. In a word, here is a practial book on the plague, a work by men who have lived in its shadow. Mr. Arnold announces it.

If a preface has any real object, it is to bring reader and author together at the beginning of a book. Professor Dowden strikes the essential personal note in introducing the studies in literature, Puritan and Anglican, which Messrs. Kegan Paul are publishing for him. He says that in choosing his subjects he has been influenced by two things:— First, I have spoken only of writers with whom I have dwelt long and intimately; and, secondly, among such writers I have spoken only of those who move me to speak through some personal interest which I feel in the men or their work. Hence, without scruple or regret I omit many great names, being content to indulge my own likings: Sir Thomas Browne, Richard Hooker, Milton, Bunyan, Butler—these are some of Dr. Dowden's subjects.

An important book on Turkey in Europe is promised by Mr. Arnold. The author is a well-known man, but he uses the signature Odysseus. Mr. Lane publishing a poem by Mr. Money Coutts, entitled The Mystery of Godliness; also the first volume of the Lover's Library which consists of the love poems of Shelley. Where Black Rules White, is a book about Hayti which Messrs. Constable are shortly to issue. It is by Mr. Hesketh Pritchard, and is fully illustrated.—Mr. A. G. Bradley, a son of Dean Bradley, has coming out with the same firm a work describing The Fight with France for North America. This fight began in 1754, and ended with the capture of Montreal and the surrender of Canada to Lord Amherst in 1760. Mr. Bradley is the author of an excellent life of General Wolfe.—Mr. Elkin Mathews announces a limited edition of horn-books made up from an old Elizabethan example. The horns from which they are made were purchased by Mr. Mathews at the sale of the Tner collection last summer

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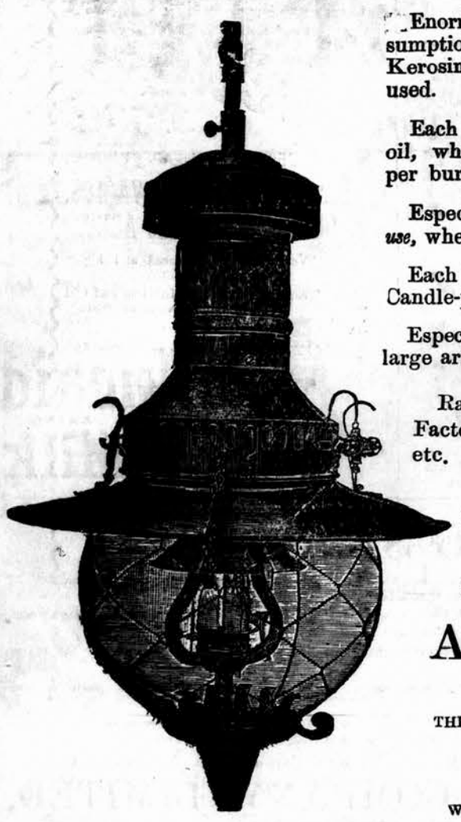

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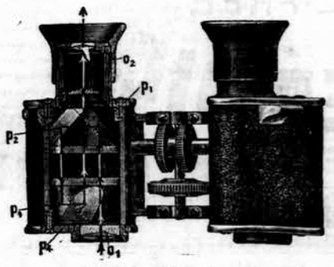

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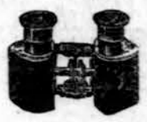

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